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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

METAMORPHOSES

AND

HEROIDES

OF

OVID.

WITH NOTES, GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES,

AND

EXERCISES IN SCANNING.

BY

PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.

BOSTON:

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PREFACE.

In the series of elementary works published by the editor of the present volume, on the basis of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, the following Selections from the poems of Ovid are intended as an Introduction to Latin Poetry.

Experienced teachers have often regretted the custom, so prevalent in the schools of this country, of passing abruptly from the easier prose writers to a work so difficult, in many respects, as the Æneid of Virgil — a work requiring, for its profitable perusal, so intimate a knowledge of the mythology and fabulous history of the Greeks, and of the peculiarities of poetic diction. In preparing this volume, the editor has endeavored to remedy, so far as was in his power, the evils arising from this custom, by furnishing a First Book in Latin Poetry more simple in its style, and accompanied with such helps as might serve to render the transition from prose to poetry more easy, and consequently more agreeable. For such a purpose, the better portions of the writings of Ovid are peculiarly well adapted, and to this use they have long been applied in the classical schools of Europe. While the versification of this author is in no ordinary degree harmonious, his language is simple, and his arrangement easy and natural. His subject, also, in the works from which the following extracts are taken, is well fitted for an introduction to the study of Latin poetry, inasmuch as the mythological fables of the Greeks are as inseparably interwoven with the Latin, as with the Grecian poetry.

The following selections from the Metamorphoses are, with some few exceptions, the same which were published in England, some years since, by the Rev. C. Bradley, and which have been heretofore republished in this country. The text is that of Burman, with occasional modifications derived principally from the Bipont edition and from that of Lemaire.

The Epistles of Dejanira and Medea were selected from the Heroides on account of their intimate connection with passages previously extracted from the Metamorphoses. They are designed as an introduction to elegiac verse, while the more copious selections from the Metamorphoses will serve the same purpose in regard to hexameter or heroic verse.

The brief Notes of this edition are intended to meet the wants of the student at that part of his Latin course, at which he may be supposed to enter with advantage upon the study of such an author.

To the Notes, Exercises in Scanning have been added, for the purpose of aiding the student at the commencement of his studies in prosody.

E. A. A.

New Britain, (Conn.,) *April* 8, 1844.

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BOOK I.

INTRODUCTION.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora. Dî, cœptis (nam vos mutâstis et illas)
Adspirate meis, primâque ab origine mundi
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

CHAOS.

v. 5.

Ante mare et terras et, quod tegit omnia, cœlum,
Unus erat toto Naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixêre Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles,
Nec quidquam, nisi pondus iners, congestaque eòdem
Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.
Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan,
Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phœbe,
Nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre Tellus
Ponderibus librata suis; nec brachia longo
Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite:
Quàque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër.

Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,
Lucis egens aër: nulli sua forma manebat,
Obstabatque aliis aliud: quia corpore in uno
Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,
Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.

CREATION.

Hanc Deus et melior litem Natura diremit:
Nam cœlo terras, et terris abscidit undas,
Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre cœlum.
Quæ postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo,
Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit.
Ignea convexi vis et sine pondere cœli
Emicuit, summâque locum sibi legit in arce.
Proximus est aër illi levitate locoque:
Densior his tellus, elementaque grandia traxit,
Et pressa est gravitate sui. Circumfluus humor
Ultima possedit, solidumque coërcuit orbem.
Sic ubi dispositam, quisquis fuit ille deorum
Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra redegit,
Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni
Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis.
Tum freta diffundi, rabidisque tumescere ventis
Jussit, et ambitæ circumdare littora terræ.
Addidit et fontes, immensaque stagna, lacusque;
Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis:
Quæ, diversa locis, partim sorbentur ab ipsâ,
In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta
Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsant.
Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles,
Fronde tegi silvas, lapidosos surgere montes.

Utque duæ dextrâ cœlum, totidemque sinistrâ
Parte secant zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis;
Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
Cura dei, totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur.
Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu:
Nix tegit alta duas; totidem inter utramque locavit,
Temperiemque dedit, mixtâ cum frigore flammâ.
Imminet his aër: qui, quanto est pondere terræ
Pondus aquæ levius, tanto est onerosior igni.
Illic et nebulas, illic consistere nubes
Jussit, et humanas motura tonitrua mentes,
Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.
His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum
Aëra permisit. Vix nunc obsistitur illis,
Cùm sua quisque regant diversó flamina tractu,
Quin lanient mundum: tanta est discordia fratrum!
Eurus ad Auroram Nabatæaque regna recessit,
Persidaque, et radiis juga subdita matutinis.
Vesper, et occiduo quæ littora sole tepescunt,
Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam Septemque trionem
Horrifer invasit Boreas; contraria tellus
Nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab Austro.
Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate carentem
Æthera, nec quidquam terrenæ fæcis habentem.
Vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis,
Cùm, quæ pressa diu massâ latuêre sub illâ,
Sidera cœperunt toto effervescere cœlo.
Neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba,
Astra tenent cœleste solum formæque deorum;
Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ;
Terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër.
Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ,

Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cetera posset.
Natus homo est: sive hunc divino semine fecit
Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo;
Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto
Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli,
Quam satus Iäpeto, mixtam fluvialibus undis,
Finxit in effigiem moderantûm cuncta deorum.
Pronaque cùm spectent animalia cetera terram,
Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.
Sic, modò quæ fuerat rudis et sine imagine, tellus
Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

THE FOUR AGES OF THE WORLD.

v. 89.

Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ, vindice nullo,
Sponte suâ, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat.
Pœna metusque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo
Ære legebantur, nec supplex turba timebant
Judicis ora sui, sed erant sine judice tuti.
Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
Montibus, in liquidas pinus descenderat undas,
Nullaque mortales, præter sua, littora nôrant.
Nondum præcipites cingebant oppida fossæ:
Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
Non galeæ, non ensis, erant. Sine militis usu
Mollia securæ peragebant otia gentes.
Ipsa quoque immunis, rastroque intacta, nec ullis
Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus:
Contentique cibis, nullo cogente, creatis,
Arbuteos fœtus, montanaque fraga legebant,

Cornaque, et in duris hærentia mora rubetis,
Et, quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbore, glandes.
Ver erat æternum, placidique tepentibus auris
Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores.
Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat,
Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis.
Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant,
Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.
Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,
Sub Jove mundus erat, subiit argentea proles,
Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior ære.
Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris;
Perque hiemes æstusque et inæquales autumnos
Et breve ver spatiis exegit quatuor annum.
Tum primùm siccis aër fervoribus ustus
Canduit, et ventis glacies adstricta pependit.
Tum primùm subiêre domos. Domus antra fuerunt,
Et densi frutices, et vinctæ cortice virgæ.
Semina tum primùm longis Cerealia sulcis
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuêre juvenci.
Tertia post illas successit aënea proles,
Sævior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma;
Nec scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro.
Protinus irrumpit venæ pejoris in ævum
Omne nefas: fugêre pudor verumque fidesque;
In quorum subiêre locum fraudesque, dolique,
Insidiæque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi.
Vela dabant ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos
Navita: quæque diu steterant in montibus altis,
Fluctibus ignotis insultavêre carinæ:
Communemque priùs, ceu lumina solis et auras,
Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.

Nec tantùm segetes alimentaque debita dives
Poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terræ:
Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admoverat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.
Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum
Prodierant: prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque,
Sanguineâque manu crepitantia concutit arma.
Vivitur ex rapto. Non hospes ab hospite tutus,
Non socer a genero; fratrum quoque gratia rara est.
Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti:
Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercæ:
Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos.
Victa jacet Pietas; et virgo cæde madentes,
Ultima cœlestûm, terras Astræa reliquit.
Neve foret terris securior arduus æther,
Affectâsse ferunt regnum cœleste Gigantas,
Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.
Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum
Fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelion Ossæ.
Obruta mole suâ cùm corpora dira jacerent,
Perfusam multo natorum sanguine Terram
Incaluisse ferunt, calidumque animâsse cruorem;
Et, ne nulla feræ stirpis monumenta manerent,
In faciem vertisse hominum. Sed et illa propago
Contemptrix superûm, sævæque avidissima cædis,
Et violenta fuit: scires e sanguine natos.

LYCAON CHANGED TO A WOLF.

v. 163.

Quæ pater ut summâ vidit Saturnius arce,
Ingemit; et, facto nondum vulgata recenti,

Fœda Lycaoniæ referens convivia mensæ,
Ingentes animo et dignas Jove concipit iras,
Consiliumque vocat. Tenuit mora nulla vocatos
Est via sublimis, cœlo manifesta sereno,
Lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipso.
Hàc iter est superis ad magni tecta Tonantis,
Regalemque domum. Dextrâ lævâque deorum
Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis.
Plebs habitant diversa locis. A fronte potentes
Cœlicolæ clarique suos posuêre penates.
Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur,
Haud timeam magni dixisse Palatia cœli.
Ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedêre recessu,
Celsior ipse loco, sceptroque innixus eburno,
Terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque
Cæsariem, cum quâ terram, mare, sidera, movit.
Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit:
'Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ
Tempestate fui, quâ centum quisque parabant
Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cœlo.
Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno
Corpore et ex unâ pendebat origine bellum.
Nunc mihi, quà totum Nereus circumtonat orbem,
Perdendum mortale genus. Per flumina juro
Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco,
Cuncta priùs tentata; sed immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum, ne pars sincera trahatur.
Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina, Nymphæ,
Faunique, Satyrique, et monticolæ Silvani:
Quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore,
Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare sinamus.
An satis, o superi, tutos fore creditis illos,

Cùm mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque regoque,
Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon?'
Confremuêre omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum
Talia deposcunt. Sic, cùm manus impia sævit
Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum exstinguere nomen,
Attonitum tantæ subito terrore ruinæ
Humanum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis.
Nec tibi grata minùs pietas, Auguste, tuorum,
Quàm fuit illa Jovi. Qui postquam voce manuque
Murmura compressit, tenuêre silentia cuncti.
Substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis,
Jupiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rumpit:
'Ille quidem pœnas (curam hanc dimittite) solvit;
Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta, docebo.
Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures:
Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo,
Et deus humanâ lustro sub imagine terras.
Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum,
Enumerare: minor fuit ipsa infamia vero.
Mænala transieram, latebris horrenda ferarum,
Et cum Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycæi.
Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni
Ingredior, traherent cùm sera crepuscula noctem.
Signa dedi venisse deum, vulgusque precari
Cœperat. Irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.
Mox ait, 'Experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto,
An sit mortalis: nec erit dubitabile verum.'
Nocte gravem somno nec opinâ perdere morte
Me parat. Hæc illi placet experientia veri.
Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossâ
Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit;
Atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus

Mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.
Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flammâ
In domino dignos everti tecta Penates.
Territus ille fugit, nactusque silentia ruris
Exululat, frûstràque loqui conatur: ab ipso
Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis
Vertitur in pecudes, et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet.
In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti:
Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia formæ.
Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu;
Idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago.
Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire
Digna fuit. Quà terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys.
In facinus jurâsse putes. Dent ociùs omnes,
Quas meruêre pati, (sic stat sententiâ) pœnas.'

THE DELUGE OF DEUCALION.

v. 244.

Dicta Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosque furenti
Adjiciunt; alii partes adsensibus implent.
Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori
Omnibus; et, quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ
Forma futura, rogant: quis sit laturus in aras
Thura; ferisne paret populandas tradere terras.
Talia quærentes (sibi enim fore cetera curæ)
Rex superûm trepidare vetat, sobolemque priori
Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ.
Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras;
Sed timuit, ne fortè sacer tot ab ignibus æther
Conciperet flammas, longusque ardesceret axis.
Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus,

Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli
Ardeat, et mundi moles operosa laboret.
Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.
Pœna placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis
Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo.
Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris
Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes,
Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum.
Barba gravis nimbis; canis fluit unda capillis;
Fronte sedent nebulæ; rorant pennæque sinusque.
Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila pressit,
Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.
Nuntia Junonis, varios induta colores,
Concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert.
Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni
Vota jacent, longique labor perit irritus anni.
Nec cœlo contenta suo Jovis ira; sed illum
Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis.
Convocat hic amnes. Qui postquam tecta tyranni
Intravêre sui, 'Non est hortamine longo
Nunc,' ait, 'utendum: vires effundite vestras.
Sic opus est: aperite domos, ac, mole remotâ,
Fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas.'
Jusserat. Hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,
Et defrænato volvuntur in æquora cursu.
Ipse tridente suo terram percussit: at illa
Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum.
Exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos,
Cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque virosque
Tectaque cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.
Si qua domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto

Indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus
Unda tegit, pressæque labant sub gurgite turres.
Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant:
Omnia pontus erant; deerant quoque littora ponto.
Occupat hic collem: cymbâ sedet alter aduncâ,
Et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper arârat.
Ille super segetes aut mersæ culmina villæ
Navigat: hic summâ piscem deprendit in ulmo.
Figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, anchora prato;
Aut subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.
Et, modò quà graciles gramen carpsêre capellæ,
Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ.
Mirantur sub aquâ lucos urbesque domosque
Nereïdes, silvasque tenent delphines, et altis
Incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsant.
Nat lupus inter oves; fulvos vehit unda leones;
Unda vehit tigres; nec vires fulminis apro,
Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.
Quæsitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur,
In mare lassatis volucris vaga decidit alis
Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti,
Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.
Maxima pars undâ rapitur: quibus unda pepercit,
Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.
Separat Aonios Actæis Phocis ab arvis,
Terra ferax, dum terra fuit; sed tempore in illo
Pars maris, et latus subitarum campus aquarum.
Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,
Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes.
Hìc ubi Deucalion (nam cetera texerat æquor)
Cum consorte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæsit,

Corycidas nymphas et numina montis adorant,
Fatidicamque Themin, quæ nunc oracla tenebat.
Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui
Vir fuit, aut illâ metuentior ulla deorum.
Jupiter, ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,
Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unum,
Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unam,
Innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos,
Nubila disjecit, nimbisque Aquilone remotis,
Et cœlo terras ostendit, et æthera terris.
Nec maris ira manet; positoque tricuspide telo,
Mulcet aquas rector pelagi; supraque profundum
Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum,
Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque sonaci
Inspirare jubet, fluctusque et flumina signo
Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi
Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo:
Buccina, quæ medio concepit ut aëra ponto,
Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phœbo.
Tum quoque, ut ora dei madidâ rorantia barbâ
Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus,
Omnibus audita est telluris et æquoris undis:
Et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.
Jam mare littus habet; plenos capit alveus amnes;
Flumina subsidunt; colles exire videntur;
Surgit humus; crescunt loca, decrescentibus undis:
Postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvæ
Ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.

THE EARTH REPEOPLED.

v. 348.

Redditus orbis erat. Quem postquam vidit inanem,
Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras,
Deucalion, lacrymis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis:
'O soror, o conjux, o femina sola superstes,
Quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo,
Deinde torus junxit, nunc ipsa pericula jungunt;
Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus,
Nos duo turba sumus; possedit cetera pontus.
Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ
Certa satis: terrent etiamnum nubila mentem.
Quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses,
Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? quo sola timorem
Ferre modo posses? quo consolante, doleres?
Namque ego, crede mihi, si te modò pontus haberet,
Te sequerer, conjux: et me quoque pontus haberet.
O utinam possim populos reparare paternis
Artibus, atque animas formatæ infundere terræ!
Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus,
Sic visum superis, hominumque exempla manemus.'
Dixerat, et flebant. Placuit cœleste precari
Numen, et auxilium per sacras quærere sortes.
Nulla mora est; adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,
Ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes.
Inde, ubi libatos irroravêre liquores
Vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctæ
Ad delubra deæ, quorum fastigia turpi
Squalebant musco, stabantque sine ignibus aræ.
Ut templi tetigêre gradus, procumbit uterque

Pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo.
Atque ita, 'Si precibus,' dixerunt, 'numina justis
Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum,
Dic, Themi, quâ generis damnum reparabile nostri
Arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus.'
Mota dea est, sortemque dedit: 'Discedite templo,
Et velate caput, cinctasque resolvite vestes,
Ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis.'
Obstupuêre diu; rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior, jussisque deæ parere recusat;
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore; pavetque
Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.
Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris
Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant.
Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis
Mulcet, et, 'Aut fallax,' ait, 'est sollertia nobis,
Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent.
Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terræ
Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur.'
Conjugis augurio quanquam Titania mota est,
Spes tamen in dubio est: adeò cœlestibus ambo
Diffidunt monitis! Sed quid tentare nocebit?
Descendunt, velantque caput, tunicasque recingunt,
Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.
Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?)
Ponere duritiem cœpêre suumque rigorem,
Mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam.
Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis
Contigit, ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri
Forma potest hominis, sed, uti de marmore cœpto,
Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis.
Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo,

Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum:
Quod solidum est, flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa:
Quod modò vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit.
Inque brevi spatio, superorum numine, saxa
Missa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem,
Et de femineo reparata est femina jactu.
Inde genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum,
Et documenta damus, quâ simus origine nati.

PYTHON.

Cetera diversis tellus animalia formis
Sponte suâ peperit.
Edidit innumeras species; partimque figuras
Retulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit.
Illa quidem nollet, sed te quoque, maxime Python,
Tum genuit; populisque novis, incognita serpens,
Terror eras; tantum spatii de monte tenebas.
Hanc deus arcitenens, et nunquam talibus armis
Antè, nisi in damis capreisque fugacibus, usus,
Mille gravem telis, exhaustâ penè pharetrâ,
Perdidit, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.
Neve operis famam possit delere vetustas,
Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos,
Pythia, de domitæ serpentis nomine, dictos.
His juvenum quicunque manu pedibusve rotâve
Vicerat, æsculeæ capiebat frondis honorem.
Nondum laurus erat, longoque decentia crine
Tempora cingebat de quâlibet arbore Phœbus.

DAPHNE CHANGED INTO A LAUREL.

v. 452.

Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneïa; quem non
Fors ignara dedit, sed sæva Cupidinis ira.
Delius hunc nuper, victâ serpente superbus,
Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo:
'Quidque tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?'
Dixerat: 'ista decent humeros gestamina nostros,
Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera possumus hosti.
Qui modò, pestifero tot jugera ventre prementem,
Stravimus innumeris, tumidum Pythona, sagittis.'
Filius huic Veneris; 'Figat tuus omnia, Phœbe,
Te meus arcus,' ait; 'quantoque animalia cedunt
Cuncta tibi, tanto minor est tua gloria nostrâ.'
Dixit: et, eliso percussis aëre pennis,
Impiger umbrosâ Parnassi constitit arce,
Eque sagittiferâ prompsit duo tela pharetrâ
Diversorum operum. Fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.
Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspide fulget acutâ:
Quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum.
Hoc deus in nymphâ Peneide fixit; at illo
Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.
Protinus alter amat; fugit altera nomen amantis,
Silvarum latebris captivarumque ferarum
Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phœbes,
Vitta coërcebat positos sine lege capillos.
Illa fugit, neque ad hæc revocantis verba resistit.
'Nympha, precor, Penëi, mane: non insequor hostis,
Nympha, mane. Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,
Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbæ;

Hostes quæque suos. Amor est mihi causa sequendi.
Me miserum! ne prona cadas, indignave lædi
Crura secent sentes, et sim tibi causa doloris.
Aspera, quà properas, loca sunt. Moderatiùs, oro,
Curre, fugamque inhibe: moderatiùs insequar ipse.
Cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incola montis,
Non ego sum pastor: non hìc armenta gregesve
Horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis,
Quem fugias, ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus
Et Claros et Tenedos Pataræaque regia servit.
Jupiter est genitor. Per me, quod eritque, fuitque,
Estque, patet: per me concordant carmina nervis.
Certa quidem nostra est; nostrâ tamen una sagitta
Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit.
Inventum medicina meum est; opiferque per orbem
Dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.
Hei mihi, quòd nullis amor est medicabilis herbis,
Nec prosunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus, artes!'
Plura locuturum timido Peneïa cursu
Fugit; cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit.
Ut canis in vacuo leporem cùm Gallicus arvo
Vidit, et hic prædam pedibus petit, ille salutem;
Alter inhæsuro similis jam jamque tenere
Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro;
Alter in ambiguo est, an sit deprensus, et ipsis
Morsibus eripitur, tangentiaque ora relinquit;
Sic deus et virgo est: hic spe celer, illa timore.
Qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus Amoris
Ocior est, requiemque negat, tergoque fugaci
Imminet, et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat.
Viribus absumptis, expalluit illa, citæque
Victa labore fugæ, spectans Peneïdas undas,

'Fer, pater,' inquit, 'opem; si, flumina, numen habetis.'
Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis alligat artus:
Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro:
In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt;
Pes, modò tam velox, pigris radicibus hæret;
Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ.
Cui deus, 'At conjux quoniam mea non potes esse,
Arbor eris certè,' dixit, 'mea. Semper habebunt
Te coma, te citharæ, te nostræ, laure, pharetræ.
Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cùm læta triumphum
Vox canet, et longæ visent Capitolia pompæ.
Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
Ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.
Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis,
Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.'
Finierat Pæan. Factis modò laurea ramis
Annuit, utque caput, visa est agitâsse cacumen.

IÖ AND ARGUS.

v. 625.

Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat.
Inde suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem;
Cetera servabant, atque in statione manebant.
Constiterat quocunque modo, spectabat ad Iö;
Ante oculos Iö, quamvis aversus, habebat.
Luce sinit pasci; cùm sol tellure sub altâ est,
Claudit, et indigno circumdat vincula collo.
Frondibus arbuteis et amarâ pascitur herbâ,
Proque toro terræ non semper gramen habenti
Incubat infelix, limosaque flumina potat.
Illa etiam supplex Argo cùm brachia vellet

Tendere, non habuit, quæ brachia tenderet Argo;
Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore,
Pertimuitque sonos, propriâque exterrita voce est.
Venit et ad ripas, ubi ludere sæpe solebat,
Inachidas ripas: novaque ut conspexit in undâ
Cornua, pertimuit, seque exsternata refugit.
Naïdes ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse,
Quæ sit. At illa patrem sequitur, sequiturque sorores;
Et patitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.
Decerptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas;
Illa manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis,
Nec retinet lacrymas; et, si modò verba sequantur,
Oret opem, nomenque suum casusque loquatur.
Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere duxit,
Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit.
'Me miserum!' exclamat pater Inachus, inque gementis
Cornibus et niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ,
'Me miserum!' ingeminat. 'Tune es quæsita per omnes,
Nata, mihi terras? Tu non inventa repertâ
Luctus eras levior. Retices, nec mutua nostris
Dicta refers; alto tantùm suspiria ducis
Pectore; quodque unum potes, ad mea verba remugis.
Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores;
Sed nocet esse deum, præclusaque janua leti
Æternum nostros luctus extendit in ævum.'
Talia mœrenti stellatus submovet Argus,
Ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam
Abstrahit. Ipse procul montis sublime cacumen
Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes.
Nec superûm rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultrà
Ferre potest, natumque vocat, quem lucida partu
Pleïas enixa est; letoque det, imperat, Argum.

Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti
Somniferam sumpsisse manu, tegimenque capillis.
Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natus ab arce
Desilit in terras. Illic tegimenque removit,
Et posuit pennas; tantummodo virga retenta est.
Hàc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas,
Dum venit, abductas, et structis cantat avenis.
Voce novâ captus custos Junonius, 'At tu,
Quisquis es, hoc poteras mecum considere saxo,'
Argus ait: 'neque enim pecori fœcundior ullo
Herba loco est, aptamque vides pastoribus umbram.'
Sedit Atlantiades, et euntem multa loquendo
Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo
Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat.
Ille tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos,
Et, quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus,
Parte tamen vigilat. Quærit quoque, (namque reperta
Fistula nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.
Talia dicturus vidit Cyllenius omnes
Succubuisse oculos, adopertaque lumina somno.
Supprimit extemplo vocem, firmatque soporem,
Languida permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ.
Nec mora: falcato nutantem vulnerat ense,
Quà collo confine caput: saxoque cruentum
Dejicit, et maculat præruptam sanguine cautem.
Arge, jaces, quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas,
Exstinctum est, centumque oculos nox occupat una.
Excipit hos, volucrisque suæ Saturnia pennis
Collocat, et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet.
Protinus exarsit, nec tempora distulit iræ,
Horriferamque oculis animoque objecit Erinnyn
Pellicis Argolicæ, stimulosque in pectora cæcos

Condidit, et profugam per totum terruit orbem.
Ultimus immenso restabas, Nile, labori.
Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripæ
Procubuit genibus, resupinoque ardua collo,
Quos potuit, solos tollens ad sidera vultus,
Et gemitu et lacrymis et luctisono mugitu
Cum Jove visa queri est, finemque orare malorum.
Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertis,
Finiat ut pœnas tandem, rogat: 'Inque futurum
Pone metus,' inquit, 'nunquam tibi causa doloris
Hæc erit:' et Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes.
Ut lenita dea est, vultus capit illa priores,
Fitque, quod antè fuit. Fugiunt e corpore setæ:
Cornua decrescunt; fit luminis arctior orbis;
Contrahitur rictus; redeunt humerique manusque;
Ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur ungues.
De bove nil superest, formæ nisi candor, in illâ:
Officioque pedum nymphe contenta duorum,
Erigitur; metuitque loqui, ne more juvencæ
Mugiat; et timidè verba intermissa retentat.
Nunc dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

BOOK II.

THE PALACE OF THE SUN.

v. 1.

Regia Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis,
Clara micante auro, flammasque imitante pyropo;
Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tenebat.

Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ;
Materiem superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic
Æquora cælârat medias cingentia terras,
Terrarumque orbem, cœlumque, quod imminet orbi.
Cæruleos habet unda deos; Tritona canorum,
Proteaque ambiguum, balænarumque prementem
Ægæona suis immania terga lacertis,
Doridaque, et natas: quarum pars nare videntur,
Pars in mole sedens virides siccare capillos;
Pisce vehi quædam. Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen: qualem decet esse sororum.
Terra viros, urbesque gerit, silvasque, ferasque,
Fluminaque, et nymphas, et cetera numina ruris.
Hæc super imposita est cœli fulgentis imago:
Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris.
  Quò simul acclivo Clymeneïa limite proles
Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis,
Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus,
Consistitque procul: neque enim propiora ferebat
Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veste sedebat
In solio Phœbus claris lucente zmaragdis.
A dextrâ lævâque Dies, et Mensis, et Annus,
Sæculaque, et positæ spatiis æqualibus Horæ:
Verque novum stabat, cinctum florente coronâ:
Stabat nuda Æstas, et spicea serta gerebat.
Stabat et Autumnus, calcatis sordidus uvis,
Et glacialis Hiems, canos hirsuta capillos.
  Inde loco medius rerum novitate paventem
Sol oculis juvenem, quibus adspicit omnia, vidit.
'Quæque viæ tibi causa? Quid hac,' ait, 'arce petîsti,
Progenies, Phaëthon, haud inficianda parenti?'
Ille refert: 'O lux immensi publica mundi,

Phœbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum,
Pignora da, genitor, per quæ tua vera propago
Credar, et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris.'
Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes
Deposuit radios, propiùsque accedere jussit:
Amplexuque dato, 'Nec tu meus esse negari
Dignus es, et Clymene veros,' ait, 'edidit ortus.
Quòque minùs dubites, quodvis pete munus: ut illud,
Me tribuente, feras. Promissis testis adesto
Dîs juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris.'
Vix bene desierat: currus rogat ille paternos,
Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum.

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

Pœnituit jurâsse patrem. Qui terque quaterque
Concutiens illustre caput, 'Temeraria,' dixit,
'Vox mea facta tuâ est. Utinam promissa liceret
Non dare! Confiteor solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem.
Dissuadere licet. Non est tua tuta voluntas.
Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quæ nec viribus istis
Munera conveniant, nec tam puerilibus annis.
Sors tua mortalis; non est mortale, quod optas.
Plus etiam, quàm quod superis contingere fas sit,
Nescius affectas. Placeat sibi quisque, licebit;
Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe,
Me, valet, excepto. Vasti quoque rector Olympi,
Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextrâ,
Non agat hos currus: et quid Jove majus habemus?
Ardua prima via est, et quâ vix mane recentes
Enitantur equi: medio est altissima cœlo;
Unde mare et terras ipsi mihi sæpe videre

Fit timor, et pavidâ trepidat formidine pectus.
Ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo.
Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis,
Ne ferar in præceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri.
Adde, quòd assiduâ rapitur vertigine cœlum,
Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet.
Nitor in adversum, nec me, qui cetera, vincit
Impetus, et rapido contrarius evehor orbi.
Finge datos currus. Quid agas? poterisne rotatis
Obvius ire polis, ne te citus auferat axis?
Forsitan et lucos illic, urbesque, domosque
Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis
Esse. Per insidias iter est formasque ferarum.
Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis,
Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri,
Hæmoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis,
Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo
Scorpion, atque aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum.
Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis,
Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus efflant,
In promptu regere est. Vix me patiuntur, ut acres
Incaluêre animi; cervixque repugnat habenis.
At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor,
Nate, cave: dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota.
Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas,
Pignora certa petis. Do pignora certa timendo,
Et patrio pater esse metu probor. Adspice vultus
Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses
Inserere, et patrias intus deprendere curas!
Denique, quidquid habet dives, circumspice, mundus,
Eque tot ac tantis cœli, terræque, marisque
Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam.

Deprecor hoc unum, quod vero nomine pœna,
Non honor est. Pœnam, Phaëthon, pro munere poscis.
Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis?
Ne dubita, dabitur, (Stygias juravimus undas)
Quodcunque optâris: sed tu sapientiùs opta.'
Finierat monitus. Dictis tamen ille repugnat,
Propositumque tenet, flagratque cupidine currûs.
Ergo, quà licuit genitor cunctatus, ad altos
Deducit juvenem, Vulcania munera, currus.
Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea summæ
Curvatura rotæ; radiorum argenteus ordo.
Per juga chrysolithi, positæque ex ordine gemmæ,
Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phœbo.
Dumque ea magnanimus Phaëthon miratur, opusque
Perspicit, ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu
Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum
Atria. Diffugiunt stellæ, quarum agmina cogit
Lucifer, et cœli statione novissimus exit.
At pater ut terras mundumque rubescere vidit,
Cornuaque extremæ velut evanescere lunæ,
Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis.
Jussa deæ celeres peragunt, ignemque vomentes,
Ambrosiæ succo saturos, præsepibus altis
Quadrupedes ducunt, adduntque sonantia frœna.
Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati
Contigit, et rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ,
Imposuitque comæ radios; præsagaque luctûs
Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit:
'Si potes hìc saltem monitis parere paternis;
Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortiùs utere loris.
Sponte suâ properant; labor est inhibere volentes.
Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.

Sectus in obliquum est lato curvamine limes,
Zonarumque trium contentus fine: polumque
Effugito australem, junctamque aquilonibus Arcton.
Hàc fit iter: manifesta rotæ vestigia cernes.
Utque ferant æquos et cœlum et terra calores,
Nec preme, nec summum molire per æthera currum.
Altiùs egressus cœlestia tecta cremabis;
Inferiùs, terras: medio tutissimus ibis.
Neu te dexterior tortum declinet in Anguem,
Neve sinisterior pressam rota ducat ad Aram:
Inter utrumque tene. Fortunæ cetera mando;
Quæ juvet, et meliùs, quàm tu tibi, consulat, opto.
Dum loquor, Hesperio positas in littore metas
Humida nox tetigit. Non est mora libera nobis:
Poscimur. Effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis.
Corripe lora manu; vel, si mutabile pectus
Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus, utere nostris,
Dum potes, et solidis etiamnum sedibus adstas;
Dumque malè optatos nondum premis inscius axes,
Quæ tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris.'

PHAËTHON ENTERS THE CHARIOT.

Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum,
Statque supèr, manibusque datas contingere habenas
Gaudet; et invito grates agit inde parenti.
Interea volucres Pyroëis, Eous, et Æthon,
Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras
Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsant.
Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis,
Repulit, et facta est immensi copia mundi,
Corripuêre viam, pedibusque per aëra motis,

Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati
Prætereunt ortos îsdem de partibus Euros.
Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent
Solis equi, solitâque jugum gravitate carebat.
Utque labant curvæ justo sine pondere naves,
Perque mare instabiles nimiâ levitate feruntur;
Sic onere adsueto vacuus dat in aëre saltus,
Succutiturque altè, similisque est currus inani.
Quod simul ac sensêre, ruunt, tritumque relinquunt
Quadrijugi spatium, nec, quo priùs, ordine currunt.
Ipse pavet; nec quà commissas flectat habenas,
Nec scit, quà sit iter: nec, si sciat, imperet illis.
Tum primùm radiis gelidi caluêre Triones,
Et vetito frustrà tentârunt æquore tingi.
Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens,
Frigore pigra priùs, nec formidabilis ulli,
Incaluit, sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras.
Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boote;
Quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.
Ut verò summo despexit ab æthere terras
Infelix Phaëthon, penitùs penitùsque jacentes,
Palluit, et subito genua intremuêre timore;
Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen obortæ;
Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos;
Jamque agnôsse genus piget, et valuisse rogando:
Jam Meropis dici cupiens; ita fertur, ut acta
Præcipiti pinus Boreâ, cui victa remisit
Fræna suus rector, quam dîs votisque reliquit.
Quid faciat? multum cœli post terga relictum,
Ante oculos plus est: animo metitur utrumque.
Et modò, quos illi fato contingere non est,
Prospicit occasus; interdum respicit ortus.

Quidque agat ignarus, stupet: et nec frœna remittit,
Nec retinere valet; nec nomina novit equorum.
Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula cœlo,
Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.

PHAËTHON APPROACHES THE EARTH.

Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus
Scorpios, et caudâ flexisque utrinque lacertis
Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.
Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni
Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuspide vidit,
Mentis inops, gelidâ formidine lora remisit.
Quæ postquam summum tetigêre jacentia tergum,
Exspatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente, per auras
Ignotæ regionis eunt; quàque impetus egit,
Hàc sine lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis
Incursant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum.
Et modò summa petunt, modò per decliva viasque
Præcipites spatio terræ propiore feruntur.
Inferiùsque suis fraternos currere Luna
Admiratur equos: ambustaque nubila fumant.
Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altissima, tellus;
Fissaque agit rimas, et succis aret ademptis.
Pabula canescunt; cum frondibus uritur arbos:
Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.
Parva queror. Magnæ pereunt cum mœnibus urbes;
Cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes
In cinerem vertunt. Silvæ cum montibus ardent.
Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus, et Œte;
Et nunc sicca, priùs celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
Virgineusque Helicon, et nondum Œagrius Hæmos.

Ardet in immensum, geminatis ignibus, Ætne,
Parnasusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et Othrys,
Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque,
Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cithæron.
Nec prosunt Scythiæ sua frigora: Caucasus ardet,
Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus,
Aëriæque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus.
Tunc verò Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem
Adspicit accensum; nec tantos sustinet æstus;
Ferventesque auras, velut e fornace profundâ,
Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit.
Et neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam
Ferre potest, callidoque involvitur undique fumo.
Quòque eat, aut ubi sit, piceâ caligine tectus
Nescit; et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.
Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato,
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem.
Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus æstu,
Arida; tum nymphæ passis fontesque lacusque
Deflevêre comis. Quærit Bœotia Dircen,
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.
Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas
Tuta manent: mediis Tanaïs fumavit in undis,
Peneosque senex, Teuthranteüsque Caïcus,
Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
Quique recurvatis ludit Mæandros in undis,
Mygdoniusque Melas, et Tænarius Eurotas.
Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,
Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister.
Æstuat Alpheos: ripæ Spercheïdes ardent:
Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum.

Et, quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas,
Flumineæ volucres medio caluêre Caystro.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet. Ostia septem
Pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles.
Fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccat,
Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque,
Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia, Thybrin.
Dissilit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis
Lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem.
Et mare contrahitur, siccæque est campus arenæ,
Quod modò pontus erat. Quosque altum texerat æquor,
Exsistunt montes, et sparsas Cycladas augent.
Ima petunt pisces, nec se super æquora curvi
Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.
Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo
Exanimata jacent. Ipsum quoque Nerea fama est,
Doridaque et natas tepidis latuisse sub antris.
Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu
Exserere ausus erat; ter non tulit aëris æstus.
Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,
Inter aquas pelagi contractosque undique fontes,
Qui se condiderant in opacæ viscera matris,
Sustulit omniferos collo tenus arida vultus:
Opposuitque manum fronti, magnoque tremore
Omnia concutiens paulùm subsedit; et infrà,
Quàm solet esse, fuit, siccâque ita voce locuta est:
'Si placet hoc, meruique, quid o tua fulmina cessant,
Summe deûm? Liceat perituræ viribus ignis,
Igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare.
Vix equidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvo,'
(Presserat ora vapor) 'tostos en adspice crines,

Inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillæ.
Hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem
Officiique refers; quòd adunci vulnera aratri,
Rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?
Quòd pecori frondes, alimentaque mitia, fruges,
Humano generi, vobis quòd thura ministro?
Sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse: quid undæ,
Quid meruit frater? Cur illi tradita sorte
Æquora decrescunt, et ab æthere longiùs absunt?
Quòd si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit,
At cœli miserere tui. Circumspice utrumque;
Fumat uterque polus: quos si vitiaverit ignis,
Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat,
Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem.
Si freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cœli,
In chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis,
Si quid adhuc superest, et rerum consule summæ.'
Dixerat hæc Tellus: neque enim tolerare vaporem
Ulteriùs potuit, nec dicere plura; suumque
Retulit os in se, propioraque manibus antra.

DEATH OF PHAËTHON.

At pater omnipotens superos testatus, et ipsum,
Qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato
Interitura gravi; summam petit arduus arcem,
Unde solet latis nubes inducere terris;
Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.
Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes
Tunc habuit, nec, quos cœlo dimitteret, imbres.
Intonat: et dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure
Misit in aurigam: pariterque animâque rotisque

Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.
Consternantur equi, et saltu in contraria facto,
Colla jugo eripiunt, abruptaque lora relinquunt.
Illic fræna jacent, illic temone revulsus
Axis; in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum;
Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currûs.
At Phaëthon, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,
Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu
Fertur: ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,
Etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.
Quem procul a patriâ diverso maximus orbe
Excipit Eridanus, spumantiaque abluit ora.
Naïdes Hesperiæ trifidâ fumantia flammâ
Corpora dant tumulo, signantque hoc carmine saxum:
'Hìc situs est Phaëthon, currûs auriga paterni;
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.'
Nam pater obductos, luctu miserabilis ægro,
Condiderat vultus: et, si modò credimus, unum
Isse diem sine sole ferunt. Incendia lumen
Præbebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.
At Clymene, postquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt
In tantis dicenda malis, lugubris et amens,
Et laniata sinus, totum percensuit orbem;
Exanimesque artus primò, mox ossa requirens,
Reperit ossa tamen peregrinâ condita ripâ.
Incubuitque loco: nomenque in marmore lectum
Perfudit lacrymis, et aperto pectore fovit.

THE SISTERS OF PHAËTHON.

v. 340.

Nec minùs Heliades fletus, et, inania morti
Munera, dant lacrymas: et cæsæ pectora palmis

Non auditurum miseras Phaëthonta querelas
Nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro.
Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem;
Illæ more suo (nam morem fecerat usus)
Plangorem dederant. E quîs Phaëthusa, sororum
Maxima, cùm vellet terræ procumbere, questa est
Diriguisse pedes: ad quam conata venire
Candida Lampetie, subitâ radice retenta est.
Tertia, cùm crinem manibus laniare pararet,
Avellit frondes. Hæc stipite crura teneri,
Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos.
Quid faciat mater? nisi, quò trahat impetus illam,
Huc eat atque illuc? et, dum licet, oscula jungat?
Non satis est. Truncis avellere corpora tentat,
Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpere: at inde
Sanguineæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ.
'Parce, precor, mater,' quæcunque est saucia, clamat:
'Parce, precor: nostrum laniatur in arbore corpus.
Jamque vale.' Cortex in verba novissima venit.
Inde fluunt lacrymæ, stillataque sole rigescunt
De ramis electra novis, quæ lucidus amnis
Excipit, et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis.

THE ABODE OF ENVY.

v. 760.

Protinus Invidiæ nigro squallentia tabo
Tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus antri
Abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento;
Tristis, et ignavi plenissima frigoris, et quæ
Igne vacet semper, caligine semper abundet.
Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago,

Constitit ante domum, (neque enim succedere tectis
Fas habet) et postes extremâ cuspide pulsat.
Concussæ patuêre fores. Videt intus edentem
Vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum,
Invidiam; visâque oculos avertit. At illa
Surgit humo pigrè, semesarumque relinquit
Corpora serpentûm, passuque incedit inerti.
Utque deam vidit formâque armisque decoram,
Ingemuit, vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.
Pallor in ore sedet, macies in corpore toto;
Nusquam recta acies; livent rubigine dentes;
Pectora felle virent; lingua est suffusa veneno;
Risus abest; nisi quem visi movêre dolores.
Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis;
Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo,
Successus hominum; carpitque et carpitur unà,
Suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat illam,
Talibus affata est breviter Tritonia dictis:
'Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam:
Sic opus est. Aglauros ea est.' Haud plura locuta
Fugit, et impressâ tellurem repulit hastâ.
Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens,
Murmura parva dedit; successurumque Minervæ
Indoluit; baculumque capit, quod spinea totum
Vincula cingebant: adopertaque nubibus atris,
Quàcunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
Exuritque herbas, et summa cacumina carpit;
Afflatuque suo populos urbesque domosque
Polluit; et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem,
Ingeniis opibusque et festâ pace virentem:
Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile cernit.

BOOK III.

ADVENTURES OF CADMUS.

v. 24.

Cadmus agit grates, peregrinæque oscula terræ
Figit, et ignotos montes agrosque salutat.
Sacra Jovi facturus erat: jubet ire ministros,
Et petere e vivis libandas fontibus undas.
Silva vetus stabat, nullâ violata securi:
Est specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus,
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum,
Uberibus fœcundus aquis. Hoc conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristis præsignis et auro.
Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;
Tresque vibrant linguæ; triplici stant ordine dentes.
Quem postquam Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti
Infausto tetigêre gradu, demissaque in undas
Urna dedit sonitum, longum caput extulit antro
Cæruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.
Effluxêre urnæ manibus; sanguisque relinquit
Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.
Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:
Ac mediâ plùs parte leves erectus in auras
Despicit omne nemus; tantoque est corpore, quanto,
Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.
Nec mora: Phœnicas, sive illi tela parabant,
Sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque,

Occupat: hos morsu, longis complexibus illos,
Hos necat afflatos funesti tabe veneni.
Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras:
Quæ mora sit sociis miratur Agenore natus,
Vestigatque viros. Tegimen derepta leoni
Pellis erat; telum splendenti lancea ferro,
Et jaculum, teloque animus præstantior omni.
Ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit,
Victoremque suprà spatiosi corporis hostem
Tristia sanguineâ lambentem vulnera linguâ,
'Aut ultor vestræ, fidissima corpora, mortis,
Aut comes,' inquit, 'ero.' Dixit: dextrâque molarem
Sustulit, et magnum magno conamine misit.
Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
Mœnia mota forent: serpens sine vulnere mansit.
Loricæque modo squamis defensus et atræ
Duritiâ pellis, validos cute repulit ictus.
At non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eâdem,
Quod medio lentæ fixum curvamine spinæ
Constitit; et toto descendit in ilia ferro.
Ille dolore ferox caput in sua terga retorsit,
Vulneraque adspexit, fixumque hastile momordit.
Idque, ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem,
Vix tergo eripuit: ferrum tamen ossibus hæret.
Tum verò, postquam solitas accessit ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis;
Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus;
Terraque rasa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit
Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.
Ipse modò immensum spiris facientibus orbem
Cingitur; interdum longâ trabe rectior exit.

Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus amnis,
Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas.
Cedit Agenorides paulùm, spolioque leonis
Sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat
Cuspide-prætentâ. Furit-ille, et inania-duro
Vulnera dat ferro, frangitque in acumine dentes.
Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato
Cœperat, et virides adspergine tinxerat herbas;
Sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu,
Læsaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere
Cedendo arcebat, nec longiùs ire sinebat.
Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum
Usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti
Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imæ
Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ.
Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis,
Vox subitò audita est: (neque erat cognoscere promptum
Unde, sed audita est) 'Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.'
Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem
Perdiderat, gelidoque comæ terrore rigebant.
Ecce viri fautrix, superas delapsa per auras,
Pallas adest, motæque jubet supponere terræ
Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
Paret: et, ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro,
Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes.
Inde (fide majus) glebæ cœpêre moveri;
Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ.
Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono,
Mox humeri pectusque onerataque brachia telis
Exsistunt, crescitque seges clypeata virorum.

Sic, ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris,
Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultum,
Cetera paulatim, placidoque educta tenore
Tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt.
Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat:
'Ne cape,' de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus
Exclamat, 'nec te civilibus insere bellis.'
Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum
Cominus ense ferit; jaculo cadit eminus ipse.
Hic quoque, qui leto dederat, non longiùs illo
Vivit, et exspirat, modò quas acceperat, auras.
Exemploque pari furit omnis turba, suoque
Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.
Jamque brevis spatium vitæ sortita juventus
Sanguineam trepido plangebant pectore matrem,
Quinque superstitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion.
Is sua jecit humi, monitu Tritonidis, arma,
Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque, deditque.
Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes,
Cùm posuit jussam Phœbeïs sortibus urbem.

ACTÆON CHANGED TO A STAG.

v. 131.

Jam stabant Thebæ: poteras jam, Cadme, videri
Exsilio felix: soceri tibi Marsque Venusque
Contigerant: huc adde genus de conjuge tantâ,
Tot natos natasque, et, pignora cara, nepotes;
Hos quoque jam juvenes. Sed, scilicet, ultima semper
Exspectanda dies homini, dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.
Prima nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, secundas

Causa fuit luctûs, alienaque cornua fronti
Addita, vosque canes satiatæ sanguine herili.
At bene si quæras, Fortunæ crimen in illo,
Non scelus invenies: quod enim scelus error habebat?
Dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi:
Dat spatium collo, summasque cacuminat aures,
Cum pedibusque manus, cum longis brachia mutat
Cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus.
Additus et pavor est. Fugit Autonoeïus heros,
Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.
Ut verò solitis sua cornua vidit in undis,
'Me miserum!' dicturus erat: vox nulla secuta est.
Ingemuit; vox illa fuit: lacrymæque per ora
Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantùm pristina mansit.
Quid faciat? repetatne domum, et regalia tecta?
An lateat silvis? timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.
Dum dubitat, vidêre canes: primusque Melampus
Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedêre.
Inde ruunt alii rapidâ velociùs aurâ,
Quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine prædæ
Per rupes, scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa,
Quà via difficilis, quàque est via nulla, feruntur.
Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus.
Heu famulos fugit ipse suos! clamare libebat,
'Actæon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum.'
Verba animo desunt: resonat latratibus æther.
Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit,
Proxima Theridamas; Oresitrophos hæsit in armo.
Tardiùs exierant; sed per compendia montis
Anticipata via est. Dominum retinentibus illis,
Cetera turba coït, confertque in corpore dentes.
Jam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille, sonumque,

Etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit
Cervus, habet; mœstisque replet juga nota querelis;
Et genibus supplex pronis, similisque roganti,
Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus.
At comites rapidum solitis hortatibus agmen
Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quærunt;
Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant.
Ad nomen caput ille refert; ut abesse queruntur,
Nec capere oblatæ segnem spectacula prædæ.
Vellet abesse quidem, sed adest; velletque videre,
Non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum.
Undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris
Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.

SAILORS CHANGED TO DOLPHINS.

v. 577.

Adspicit hunc oculis Pentheus, quos ira tremendos
Fecerat: et, quanquam pœnæ vix tempora differt,
'O periture, tuâque aliis documenta datura
Morte,' ait, 'ede tuum nomen nomenque parentûm,
Et patriam; morisque novi cur sacra frequentes.'
Ille metu vacuus, 'Nomen mihi,' dixit, 'Acœtes;
Patria, Mæonia est; humili de plebe parentes.
Non mihi, quæ duri colerent, pater, arva juvenci,
Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit.
Pauper et ipse fuit: linoque solebat et hamo
Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces.
Ars illi sua census erat. Cùm traderet artem,
"Accipe, quas habeo, studii successor et heres,"
Dixit, "opes:" moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit,
Præter aquas; unum hoc possum appellare paternum.

Mox ego, ne scopulis hærerem semper in îsdem,
Addidici regimen, dextrâ moderante, carinæ
Flectere; et Oleniæ sidus pluviale capellæ,
Taÿgetenque Hyadasque oculis Arctonque notavi,
Ventorumque domos, et portus puppibus aptos.
Fortè petens Delon, Chiæ telluris ad oras
Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis,
Doque leves saltus, udæque innitor arenæ.
Nox ubi consumpta est, Aurora rubescere primùm
Cœperat, exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes
Admoneo, monstroque viam, quæ ducat ad undas.
Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulo promittat ab alto,
Prospicio; comitesque voco, repetoque carinam.
"Adsumus en," inquit sociorum primus Opheltes:
Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro,
Virgineâ puerum ducit per littora formâ.
Ille, mero somnoque gravis, titubare videtur,
Vixque sequi: Specto cultum, faciemque, gradumque:
Nil ibi, quod posset credi mortale, videbam.
Et sensi, et dixi sociis, "Quod numen in isto
Corpore sit, dubito; sed corpore numen in isto est.
Quisquis es, o faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis;
His quoque des veniam." "Pro nobis mitte precari,"
Dictys ait; quo non alius conscendere summas
Ocior antennas, prensoque rudente relabi.
Hoc Libys, hoc flavus, proræ tutela, Melanthus,
Hoc probat Alcimedon; et, qui requiemque modumque
Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus:
Hoc omnes alii. Prædæ tam cæca cupido est.
"Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum
Perpetiar," dixi: "pars hìc mihi maxima juris."
Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni

De numero Lycabas: qui Thuscâ pulsus ab urbe
Exsilium, dirâ pœnam pro cæde, luebat.
Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno
Rupit; et excussum misisset in æquora, si non
Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus.
Impia turba probant factum. Tum denique Bacchus,
(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solutus
Sit sopor, aque mero redeant in pectora sensus,
"Quid facitis? quis clamor?" ait; "quâ, dicite, nautæ,
Huc ope perveni? quò me deferre paratis?"
"Pone metum," proreus, "et, quos contingere portus,
Ede, velis," dixit; "terrâ sistêre petitâ."
"Naxon," ait Liber, "cursus advertite vestros.
Illa mihi domus est; vobis erit hospita tellus."
Per mare fallaces, perque omnia numina jurant
Sic fore, meque jubent pictæ dare vela carinæ.
Dextera Naxos erat. Dextrâ mihi lintea danti,
"Quid facis, o demens? quis te furor," inquit, "Acœte,"
Pro se quisque, "tenet? lævam pete." Maxima nutu
Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurrat.
Obstupui; "Capiatque alius moderamina," dixi:
Meque ministerio scelerisque artisque removi.
Increpor a cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen.
E quibus Æthalion, "Te scilicet omnis in uno
Nostra salus posita est!" ait. Et subit ipse, meumque
Explet opus; Naxoque petit diversa relictâ.
Tum deus illudens, tanquam modò denique fraudem
Senserit, e puppi pontum prospectat aduncâ,
Et flenti similis, "Non hæc mihi littora, nautæ,
Promisistis," ait: "non hæc mihi terra rogata est.
Quo merui pœnam facto? quæ gloria vestra est,
Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum?"

Jamdudum flebam. Lacrymas manus impia nostras
Ridet, et impellit properantibus æquora remis.
Per tibi nunc ipsum (nec enim præsentior illo
Est deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre,
Quàm veri majora fide. Stetit æquore puppis
Haud aliter, quàm si siccum navale teneret.
Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant,
Velaque deducunt, geminâque ope currere tentant.
Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo
Serpunt, et gravidis distringunt vela corymbis.
Ipse, racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis,
Pampineis agitat velatam frondibus hastam.
Quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum,
Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum.
Exsiluêre viri; sive hoc insania fecit,
Sive timor: primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis,
Corpore depresso, et spinæ curvamina flecti
Incipit. Huic Lycabas, "In quæ miracula," dixit,
"Verteris?" et lati rictus et panda loquenti
Naris erat, squamamque cutis durata trahebat.
At Libys, obstantes dum vult obvertere remos,
In spatium resilire manus breve vidit, et illas
Jam non esse manus, jam pinnas posse vocari.
Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes,
Brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas
Corpore desiluit. Falcata novissima cauda est,
Qualia dividuæ sinuantur cornua lunæ.
Undique dant saltus, multâque adspergine rorant,
Emerguntque iterum, redeuntque sub æquora rursus,
Inque chori ludunt speciem, lascivaque jactant
Corpora, et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant.
De modò viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat)

Restabam solus. Pavidum gelidumque trementi
Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, "Excute," dicens,
"Corde metum, Diamque tene." Delatus in illam,
Accensis aris, Baccheïa sacra frequento.'

DEATH OF PENTHEUS.

v. 692.

'Præbuimus longis,' Pentheus, 'ambagibus aures,'
Inquit, 'ut ira morâ vires absumere posset.
Præcipitem, famuli, rapite hunc, cruciataque diris
Corpora tormentis Stygiæ demittite nocti.'
Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acœtes
Clauditur in tectis: et, dum crudelia jussæ
Instrumenta necis, ferrumque ignisque parantur,
Sponte suâ patuisse fores, lapsasque lacertis
Sponte suâ, fama est, nullo solvente, catenas.
Perstat Echionides; nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse
Vadit, ubi, electus facienda ad sacra, Cithæron
Cantibus et clarâ bacchantum voce sonabat.
Ut fremit acer equus, cùm bellicus ære canoro
Signa dedit tubicen, pugnæque adsumit amorem:
Penthea sic ictus longis ululatibus æther
Movit, et audito clangore recanduit ira.
Monte fere medio est, cingentibus ultima silvis,
Purus ab arboribus, spectabilis ūndique campus.
Hic oculis illum cernentem sacra profanis
Prima videt, prima est insano concita motu,
Prima suum misso violavit Penthea thyrso
Mater: 'Io, geminæ,' clamavit, 'adeste sorores:
Ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris,
Ille mihi feriendus aper.' Ruit omnis in unum

Turba furens: cunctæ coëunt, cunctæque sequuntur
Jam trepidum, jam verba minùs violenta loquentem,
Jam se damnantem, jam se peccasse fatentem.
Saucius ille tamen, 'Fer opem, matertera,' dixit,
'Autonoë; moveant animos Actæonis umbræ.'
Illa, quid Actæon, nescit; dextramque precanti
Abstulit: Inoo lacerata est altera raptu.
Non habet infelix, quæ matri brachia tendat;
Trunca sed ostendens disjectis corpora membris,
'Adspice, mater,' ait. Visis, ululavit Agave;
Collaque jactavit, movitque per aëra crinem;
Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis
Clamat, 'Io comites, opus hæc victoria nostrum est.'
Non citiùs frondes autumno frigore tactas,
Jamque malè hærentes alta rapit arbore ventus,
Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis.
Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant,
Turaque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras.

BOOK IV.

PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

v. 55.

Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter,
Altera, quas Oriens habuit, prælata puellis,
Contiguas tenuêre domos, ubi dicitur altam
Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit;

Tempore crevit amor: tædæ quoque jure coîssent;
Sed vetuêre patres.
Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim,
Cùm fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
Id vitium nulli per sæcula longa notatum,
(Quid non sentit amor?) primi sensistis, amantes,
Et vocis fecistis iter. Tum, murmure parvo
Multa priùs questi, statuunt, ut nocte silenti
Fallere custodes foribusque excedere tentent.
Cùmque domo exierint, urbis quoque claustra relinquant:
Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,
Conveniant ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbrâ
Arboris. Arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis,
Ardua morus, erat, gelido contermina fonti.
Pacta placent; et lux, tardè decedere visa,
Præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab îsdem.
Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe
Egreditur, fallitque suos: adopertaque vultum
Pervenit ad tumulum, dictâque sub arbore sedit.
Audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti
Cæde leæna boum spumantes oblita rictus,
Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ.
Quam procul ad lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe
Vidit, et obscurum trepido pede fugit in antrum.
Dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
Ut lea sæva sitim multâ compescuit undâ,
Dum redit in silvas, inventos fortè sine ipsâ
Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.
Seriùs egressus vestigia vidit in alto
Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore
Pyramus. Ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinctam
Reperit, 'Una duos nox,' inquit, 'perdet amantes,

E quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ;
Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te, miseranda, peremi,
In loca plena metûs, qui jussi, nocte venires;
Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
O quicunque sub hac habitatis rupe, leones.
Sed timidi est optare necem.' Velamina Thisbes
Tollit, et ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram.
Utque dedit notæ lacrymas, dedit oscula vesti:
'Accipe nunc,' inquit, 'nostri quoque sanguinis haustus:'
Quoque erat accinctus, demittit in ilia ferrum.
Nec mora; ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.
Ut jacuit resupinus humi, cruor emicat altè;
Non aliter, quàm cùm vitiato fistula plumbo
Scinditur, et tenues stridente foramine longè
Ejaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aëra rumpit.
Arborei fœtus adspergine cædis in atram
Vertuntur faciem; madefactaque sanguine radix
Pœniceo tinguit pendentia mora colore.
Ecce, metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,
Illa redit, juvenemque oculis animoque requirit,
Quantaque vitârit, narrare pericula gestit.
Utque locum, et versam cognovit in arbore formam,
(Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret, an hæc sit.
Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum
Membra solum, retroque pedem tulit; oraque buxo
Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit, æquoris instar,
Quod tremit, exiguâ cùm summum stringitur aurâ.
Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,
Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos;
Et, laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum,
Vulnera supplevit lacrymis, fletumque cruori

Miscuit, et, gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,
'Pyrame,' clamavit, 'quis te mihi casus ademit?
Pyrame, responde. Tua te, carissime, Thisbe
Nominat: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes.'
Ad nomen Thisbes oculos, jam morte gravatos,
Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ.
Quæ postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense
Vidit ebur vacuum, 'Tua te manus,' inquit, 'amorque
Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum
Hoc manus; est et amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires.
Persequar exstinctum, letique miserrima dicar
Causa comesque tui: quique a me morte revelli
Heu solâ poteras, poteris nec morte revelli.
Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,
O multùm miseri meus illiusque parentes,
Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,
Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.
At tu, quæ ramis, arbor, miserabile corpus
Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum,
Signa tene cædis: pullosque et luctibus aptos
Semper habe fœtus, gemini monumenta cruoris.'
Dixit: et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum
Incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a cæde tepebat.
Vota tamen tetigêre deos, tetigêre parentes:
Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater:
Quodque rogis superest, unâ requiescit in urnâ.

INO AND MELICERTA.

v. 416.

Tum verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis
Numen erat; magnasque novi matertera vires

Narrat ubique dei: de totque sororibus expers
Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecêre sorores.
Adspicit hanc natis thalamoque Athamantis habentem
Sublimes animos, et alumno numine, Juno,
Nec tulit: et secum, 'Potuit de pellice natus
Vertere Mæonios pelagoque immergere nautas,
Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri,
Et triplices operire novis Minyeïdas alis:
Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores?
Idque mihi satis est? hæc una potentia nostra est?
Ipse docet, quid agam, (fas est et ab hoste doceri)
Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde satisque
Ac supèr ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, eatque
Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?'
Est via declivis, funestâ nubila taxo;
Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.
Styx nebulas exhalat iners; umbræque recentes
Descendunt illàc, simulacraque functa sepulcris.
Pallor Hiemsque tenent latè loca senta; novique,
Quà sit iter, manes, Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem,
Ignorant; ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.
Mille capax aditus, et apertas undique portas
Urbs habet. Utque fretum de totâ flumina terrâ,
Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille; nec ulli
Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.
Errant exsangues sine corpore et ossibus umbræ:
Parsque forum celebrant, pars imi tecta tyranni;
Pars alias artes, antiquæ imitamina vitæ.
Sustinet ire illuc, cœlesti sede relictâ,
(Tantum odiis iræque dabat) Saturnia Juno.
Quò simul intravit, sacroque a corpore pressum
Ingemuit limen, tria Cerberus extulit ora,

Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores
Nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile numen.
(Carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant:
Deque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues.)
Quam simul agnôrunt inter caliginis umbras,
Surrexêre deæ. Sedes scelerata vocatur.
Viscera præbebat Tityos lanianda, novemque
Jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ
Deprenduntur aquæ; quæque imminet, effugit arbos.
Aut petis, aut urgues ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum.
Volvitur Ixion, et se sequiturque fugitque.
Molirique suis letum patruelibus ausæ,
Adsiduæ repetunt, quas perdant, Belides undas.
Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvâ
Vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo
Sisyphon adspiciens, 'Cur hic e fratribus,' inquit,
'Perpetuas patitur pœnas; Athamanta superbum
Regia dives habet: qui me cum conjuge semper
Sprevit?' et exponit causas odiique viæque;
Quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi
Staret; et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.
Imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum,
Sollicitatque deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ,
Tisiphone canos, ut erat, turbata, capillos
Movit, et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubras.
Atque ita, 'Non longis opus est ambagibus,' infit.
'Facta puta, quæcunque jubes: inamabile regnum
Desere: teque refer cœli melioris ad auras.'
Læta redit Juno: quam cœlum intrare parantem
Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris.
Nec mora: Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit
Importuna facem; fluidoque cruore rubentem

Induitur pallam ; tortoque incingitur angue ;
Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem,
Et Pavor, et Terror, trepidoque Insania vultu.
Limine constiterat : postes tremuisse feruntur
Æolii ; pallorque fores infecit acernas ;
Solque locum fugit. Monstris exterrita conjux,
Territus est Athamas ; tectoque exire parabant.
Obstitit infelix, aditumque obsedit, Erinnys ;
Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis,
Cæsariem excussit. Motæ sonuêre colubræ :
Parsque jacent humeris, pars circum tempora lapsæ
Sibila dant, saniemque vomunt, linguasque coruscant.
Inde duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues,
Pestiferâque manu raptos immisit. At illi
Inoosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant,
Inspirantque graves animas : nec vulnera membris
Ulla ferunt : mens est, quæ diros sentiat ictus.
Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,
Oris Cerberei spumas, et virus Echidnæ ;
Erroresque vagos, cæcæque oblivia mentis,
Et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque, et cædis amorem ;
Omnia trita simul : quæ, sanguine mista recenti,
Coxerat ære cavo, viridi versata cicutâ.
Dumque pavent illi, vertit furiale venenum
Pectus in amborum, præcordiaque intima movit.
Tum, face jactatâ per eundem sæpius orbem,
Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni
Regna redit Ditis, sumptumque recingitur anguem.
Protinus Æolides mediâ furibundus in aulâ
Clamat, 'Io, comites, his retia tendite silvis :

Hìc modò cum geminâ visa est mihi prole leœna.'
Utque feræ, sequitur vestigia conjugis amens;
Deque sinu matris ridentem, et parva Learchum
Brachia tendentem, rapit, et bis terque per auras
More rotat fundæ, rigidoque infantia saxo
Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater,
(Seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni)
Exululat, passisque fugit malè sana capillis:
Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,
'Evoë, Bacche,' sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno
Risit, et, 'Hos usus præstet tibi,' dixit, 'alumnus.'
Imminet æquoribus scopulus. Pars ima cavatur
Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbribus undas:
Summa riget, frontemque in apertum porrigit æquor.
Occupat hunc (vires insania fecerat) Ino:
Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore,
Mittit, onusque suum. Percussa recanduit unda.
At Venus immeritæ neptis miserata labores,
Sic patruo blandita suo est: 'O numen aquarum,
Proxima cui cœlo cessit, Neptune, potestas;
Magna quidem posco; sed tu miserere meorum,
Jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso:
Et dîs adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est:
Si tamen in dio quondam concreta profundo
Spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illâ.'
Adnuit oranti Neptunus; et abstulit illis,
Quod mortale fuit, majestatemque verendam
Imposuit, nomenque simul faciemque novavit:
Leucotheeque deum cum matre Palæmona dixit.

CADMUS AND HERMIONE CHANGED TO SERPENTS.

v. 562.

Nescit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem
Æquoris esse deos. Luctu serieque malorum
Victus, et ostentis, quæ plurima viderat, exit
Conditor urbe suâ, tanquam fortuna locorum,
Non sua se premeret; longisque erratibus actus
Contigit Illyricos profugâ cum conjuge fines.
Jamque malis annisque graves, dum prima retractant
Fata domûs, releguntque suos sermone labores;
'Num sacer ille meâ trajectus cuspide serpens,'
Cadmus ait, 'fuerit; tum, cùm Sidone profectus
Vipereos sparsi per humum, nova semina, dentes?
Quem si cura deûm tam certâ vindicat irâ,
Ipse, precor, serpens in longam porrigar alvum.'
Dixit: et, ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum,
Duratæque cuti squamas increscere sentit,
Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis:
In pectusque cadit pronus, commissaque in unum
Paulatim tereti sinuantur acumine crura.
Brachia jam restant: quæ restant, brachia tendit;
Et, lacrymis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora,
'Accede, o conjux, accede, miserrima, dixit,
'Dumque aliquid superest de me, me tange, manumque
Accipe, dum manus est; dum non totum occupat anguis.'
Ille quidem vult plura loqui, sed lingua repentè
In partes est fissa duas. Nec verba volenti
Sufficiunt: quotiesque aliquos parat edere questus,
Sibilat: hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit.

Nuda manu feriens exclamat pectora conjux,
'Cadme, mane: teque his, infelix, exue monstris.
Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pes? ubi sunt humerique manusque?
Et color, et facies, et, dum loquor, omnia? Cur non
Me quoque, cœlestes, in eandem vertitis anguem?'
Dixerat. Ille suæ lambebat conjugis ora;
Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret, ibat;
Et dabat amplexus; adsuetaque colla petebat.
Quisquis adest (aderant comites) terretur. At illa
Lubrica permulcet cristati colla draconis,
Et subitò duo sunt; junctoque volumine serpunt;
Donec in appositi nemoris subiêre latebras.
Nunc quoque nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere lædunt:
Quidque priùs fuerint, placidi meminêre dracones.

ATLAS CHANGED INTO A MOUNTAIN.

v. 620.

Inde per immensum ventis discordibus actus,
Nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosæ,
Fertur, et ex alto seductas æthere longè
Despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem.
Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri brachia vidit:
Sæpe sub occasus, sæpe est ablatus in ortus.
Jamque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti,
Constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe;
Exiguamque petit requiem, dum Lucifer ignes
Evocet Auroræ, currus Aurora diurnos.
Hìc hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans
Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus

Rege sub hoc, et pontus erat, qui solis anhelis
Æquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes.
Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas
Errabant, et humum vicinia nulla premebant.
Arboreæ frondes, auro radiante virentes,
Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant.
'Hospes,' ait Perseus illi, 'seu gloria tangit
Te generis magni; generis mihi Jupiter auctor:
Sive es mirator rerum; mirabere nostras.
Hospitium requiemque peto.' Memor ille vetustæ
Sortis erat: (Themis hanc dederat Parnassia sortem)
'Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
Arbor, et hunc prædæ titulum Jove-natus habebit.'
Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas
Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi;
Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.
Huic quoque, 'Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum,
Quas mentiris,' ait, 'longè tibi Jupiter absit.'
Vimque minis addit, foribusque expellere tentat
Cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.
Viribus inferior, (quis enim par esset Atlanti
Viribus?) 'At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est;
Accipe munus,' ait; lævâque a parte Medusæ
Ipse retroversus squallentia prodidit ora.
Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas. Jam barba comæque
In silvas abeunt; juga sunt humerique manusque.
Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen.
Ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes
Crevit in immensum, (sic dî statuistis) et omne
Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo.

PERSEUS RESCUES ANDROMEDA.

v. 662.

Clauserat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos,
Admonitorque operum cœlo clarissimus alto
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat-ille resumptis
Parte ab utrâque pedes, teloque adcingitur unco,
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.
Gentibus innumeris circùmque infràque relictis,
Æthiopum populos, Cepheïa conspicit arva.
Illic immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ
Andromedan pœnas immitis jusserat Ammon.
Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes
Vidit Abantiades, ait, 'O non digna catenis,
Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque,
Et cur vincla geras.' Primò silet illa, nec audet
Appellare virum virgo; manibusque modestos
Celâsset vultus, si non religata fuisset.
Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis.
Sæpius instanti, sua ne delicta fateri
Nolle videretur, nomen terræque suumque,
Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ,
Indicat. Et, nondum memoratis omnibus, unda
Insonuit; veniensque immenso bellua ponto
Eminet, et latum sub pectore possidet æquor.
Conclamat virgo: genitor lugubris, et amens
Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justiùs illa.
Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus,
Plangoremque ferunt, vinctoque in corpore adhærent.
Cùm sic hospes ait: 'Lacrymarum longa manere
Tempora vos poterunt: ad opem brevis hora ferendam est.

Hanc ego si peterem Perseus Jove natus, et ille
Gorgonis anguicomæ Perseus superator, et alis
Æthereas ausus jactatis ire per auras,
Præferrer cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis
Dotibus et meritum (faveant modò numina) tento.
Ut mea sit, servata meâ virtute, paciscor.'
Accipiunt legem, (quis enim dubitaret?) et orant,
Promittuntque supèr regnum dotale, parentes.
Ecce velut navis, præfixo concita rostro,
Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis;
Sic fera, dimotis impulsu pectoris undis,
Tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto
Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere cœli:
Cùm subitò juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsâ,
Arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in æquore summo
Umbra viri visa est, visam fera sævit in umbram.
Utque Jovis præpes, vacuo cùm vidit in arvo
Præbentem Phœbo liventia terga draconem,
Occupat aversum, neu sæva retorqueat ora,
Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues;
Sic celeri fissum præceps per inane volatu
Terga feræ pressit, dextroque frementis in armo
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo.
Vulnere læsa gravi, modò se sublimis in auras
Attollit, modò subdit aquis; modò more ferocis
Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis;
Quàque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis,
Nunc laterum costas, nunc quà tenuissima cauda
Desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense.
Bellua pœniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus
Ore vomit. Maduêre graves adspergine pennæ.

Nec bibulis ultrà Perseus talaribus ausus
Credere, conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo
Stantibus exit aquis; operitur ab æquore moto.
Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistrâ,
Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.
Littora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum
Implevêre domos. Gaudent, generumque salutant,
Auxiliumque domûs servatoremque fatentur
Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis
Incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.

NUPTIALS OF PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

Dîs tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit;
Lævum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica virgo;
Ara Jovis media est. Mactatur vacca Minervæ,
Alipedi vitulus, taurus tibi, summe deorum.
Protinus Andromedan, et tanti præmia facti
Indotata rapit. Tædas Hymenæus Amorque
Præcutiunt: largis satiantur odoribus ignes:
Sertaque dependent tectis: lotique, lyræque,
Tibiaque, et cantus, animi felicia læti
Argumenta, sonant; reseratis aurea valvis
Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu
Cephenum proceres ineunt convivia regis.
Postquam epulis functi generosi munere Bacchi
Diffudêre animos, cultusque habitusque locorum
Quærit Abantiades: quærenti protinus unus
Narrat Lyncides moresque habitusque virorum.
Quæ simul edocuit, 'Nunc, o fortissime,' dixit,
'Fare, precor, Perseu, quantâ virtute, quibusque
Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora.'

Narrat Agenorides gelido sub Atlante jacentem
Esse locum solidæ tutum munimine molis;
Cujus in introïtu geminas habitâsse sorores
Phorcydas, unius partitas luminis usum:
Id se solerti furtim, dum traditur, astu
Supposità cepisse manu; perque abdita longè
Deviaque et silvis horrentia saxa fragosis
Gorgoneas tetigisse domos: passimque per agros
Perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarumque
In silicem ex ipsis visâ conversa Medusâ:
Se tamen horrendæ clypei, quod læva gerebat,
Ære repercusso formam adspexisse Medusæ:
Dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque tenebat,
Eripuisse caput collo, pennisque fugacem
Pegason et fratrem, matris de sanguine natos.

BOOK V.

A TUMULT EXCITED BY PHINEUS.

v. 1.

Dumque ea Cephenum medio Danaeïus heros
Agmine commemorat, fremitu regalia turbæ
Atria complentur; nec conjugialia festa
Qui canat, est clamor, sed qui fera nuntiet arma.
Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus
Adsimulare freto possis, quod sæva quietum
Ventorum rabies motis exasperat undis.
Primus in his Phineus, belli temerarius auctor,

Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuspidis hastam,
'En,' ait, 'en adsum præreptæ conjugis ultor.
Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falsum versus in aurum
Jupiter, eripient.' Conanti mittere Cepheus,
'Quid facis?' exclamat: 'quæ te, germane, furentem
Mens agit in facinus? Meritisne hæc gratia tantis
Redditur? hac vitam servatæ dote rependis?
Quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quæris, ademit,
Sed grave Nereïdum numen, sed corniger Ammon,
Sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua ponto
Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est,
Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si, crudelis, id ipsum
Exigis, ut pereat; luctuque levabere nostro.
Scilicet haud satis est, quòd, te spectante, revincta est,
Et nullam quòd opem patruus sponsusve tulisti?
Insuper, a quoquam quòd sit servata, dolebis,
Præmiaque eripies? quæ si tibi magna videntur,
Ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa, petîsses:
Nunc sine, qui petiit, per quem hæc non orba senectus,
Ferre, quod et meritis et voce est pactus: eumque
Non tibi, sed certæ prælatum intellige morti.'
Ille nihil contrà: sed et hunc et Persea vultu
Alterno spectans, petat hunc, ignorat, an illum.
Cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam,
Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Persea misit.
Ut stetit illa toro, stratis tum denique Perseus
Exsiluit, teloque ferox inimica remisso
Pectora rupisset, nisi post altaria Phineus
Isset: et (indignum!) scelerato profuit ara.
Fronte tamen Rhœti non irrita cuspis adhæsit.
Qui postquam cecidit, ferrumque ex osse revulsum est,
Palpitat, et positas adspergit sanguine mensas.

Tum verò indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras,
Telaque conjiciunt: et sunt, qui Cephea dicant
Cum genero debere mori. Sed limine tecti
Exierat Cepheus, testatus jusque fidemque
Hospitiique deos ea, se prohibente, moveri.
Bellica Pallas adest, et protegit ægide fratrem,
Datque animos. Erat Indus Athis, quem flumine Gange
Edita Limnate vitreis peperisse sub antris
Creditur, egregius formâ: quam divite cultu
Augebat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis,
Indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat
Aureus: ornabant aurata monilia collum,
Et madidos myrrhâ curvum crinale capillos.
Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso
Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus.
Tum quoque lenta manu flectentem cornua Perseus
Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,
Perculit, et fractis confudit in ossibus ora.
Hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus
Assyrius vidit Lycabas, junctissimus illi
Et comes, et veri non dissimulator amoris;
Postquam exhalantem sub acerbo vulnere vitam
Deploravit Athin, quos ille tetenderat arcus
Adripit, et, 'Mecum tibi sint certamina,' dixit:
'Nec longùm pueri fato lætabere; quo plus
Invidiæ quàm laudis habes.' Hæc omnia nondum
Dixerat: emicuit nervo penetrabile telum,
Vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit.
Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ
Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus. At ille
Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ

Circumspexit Athin, seque adclinavit in illum,
Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis.
Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti,
Intorquet jaculum; quod detulit error in Idan,
Expertem frustrà belli, et neutra arma secutum.
Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis,
'Quandoquidem in partes,' ait, 'attrahor, accipe, Phineu,
Quem fecisti hostem, pensaque hoc vulnere vulnus.'
Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum,
Sanguine defectos cecidit collapsus in artus.
Hic quoque Cephenum post regem primus Odites
Ense jacet Clymeni: Protenora perculit Hypseus:
Hypsea Lyncides. Fuit et grandævus in illis
Emathion, æqui cultor, timidusque deorum:
Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo
Pugnat, et incessit, sceleratæque devovet arma.
Huic Chromis amplexo tremulis altaria palmis
Demetit ense caput, quod protinus incidit aræ:
Atque ibi semanimi verba exsecrantia linguâ
Edidit, et medios animam exspiravit in ignes.
Plus tamen exhausto superest: namque omnibus unum
Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undique pugnant
Agmina pro causâ meritum impugnante fidemque.
Hac pro parte socer frustrà pius et nova conjux
Cum genitrice favent, ululatuque atria complent.
Sed sonus armorum superat, gemitusque cadentûm:
Pollutosque semel multo Bellona Penates
Sanguine perfundit, renovataque prœlia miscet.
Circueunt unum Phineus et mille secuti
Phinea. Tela volant hibernâ grandine plura
Præter utrumque latus, præterque et lumen et aures.

Applicat hinc humeros ad magnæ saxa columnæ,
Tutaque terga gerens, adversaque in agmina versus,
Sustinet instantes. Instabant parte sinistrâ
Chaonius Molpeus, dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon.
Tigris ut, auditis diversâ valle duorum
Exstimulata fame mugitibus armentorum,
Nescit, utrò potiùs ruat, et ruere ardet utròque;
Sic dubius Perseus, dextrâ lævâne feratur,
Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris;
Contentusque fugâ est. Neque enim dat tempus Ethemon;
Sed furit: et, cupiens alto dare vulnera collo,
Non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem
Fregit: et extremâ percussæ parte columnæ
Lamina dissiluit, dominique in gutture fixa est.
Non tamen ad letum causas satis illa valentes
Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perseus, et inermia frustrà
Brachia tendentem Cyllenide confodit harpe.

PHINEUS AND HIS COMPANIONS TURNED TO STONE.

Verùm ubi virtutem turbæ succumbere vidit,
'Auxilium,' Perseus, 'quoniam sic cogitis ipsi,'
Dixit, 'ab hoste petam; vultus avertite vestros,
Si quis amicus adest:' et Gorgonis extulit ora.
'Quære alium, tua quem moveant miracula,' dixit
Thescelus: utque manu jaculum fatale parabat
Mittere, in hoc hæsit signum de marmore gestu.
Proximus huic Ampyx animi plenissima magni
Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit; inque petendo
Dextera diriguit, nec citrà mota nec ultrà.
At Nileus, qui se genitum septemplice Nilo

Ementitus erat, clypeo quòque flumina septem
Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro,
'Adspice,' ait, 'Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis:
Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras,
A tanto cecidisse viro.' Pars ultima vocis
In medio suppressa sono est: adapertaque velle
Ora loqui credas; nec sunt ea pervia verbis.
Increpat hos, 'Vitioque animi, non crinibus,' inquit,
'Gorgoneis torpetis,' Eryx: 'incurrite mecum,
Et prosternite humi juvenem, magica arma moventem.'
Incursurus erat; tenuit vestigia tellus:
Immotusque silex armataque mansit imago.
Hi tamen ex merito pœnam subiêre; sed unus
Miles erat Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Aconteus,
Gorgone conspectâ saxo concrevit oborto.
Quem ratus Astyages etiamnum vivere, longo
Ense ferit: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis.
Dum stupet Astyages, naturam traxit eandem;
Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore.
Nomina longa mora est mediâ de plebe virorum
Dicere. Bis centum restabant corpora pugnæ:
Gorgone bis centum riguerunt corpora visâ.
Pœnitet injusti nunc denique Phinea belli.
Sed quid agat? Simulacra videt diversa figuris,
Agnoscitque suos; et nomine quemque vocatos
Poscit opem: credensque parum, sibi proxima tangit
Corpora: marmor erant. Avertitur, atque ita supplex,
Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens,
'Vincis,' ait, 'Perseu: remove fera monstra, tuæque
Saxificos vultus, quæcumque ea, tolle Medusæ,
Tolle, precor. Non nos odium, regnive cupido
Compulit ad bellum: pro conjuge movimus arma.

Causa fuit meritis melior tua, tempore nostra.
Non cessisse piget. Nihil, o fortissime, præter
Hanc animam concede mihi; tua cetera sunto.'
Talia dicenti, neque eum, quem voce rogabat,
Respicere audenti, 'Quod,' ait, 'timidissime Phineu,
Et possum tribuisse, et magnum munus inerti est,
(Pone metum) tribuam: nullo violabere ferro.
Quin etiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum;
Inque domo soceri semper spectabere nostri;
Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux.'
Dixit: et in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam,
Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore.
Tum quoque conanti sua flectere lumina cervix
Diriguit, saxoque oculorum induruit humor.
Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore supplex,
Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit.

PROSERPINE CARRIED OFF BY PLUTO.

v. 341.

Prima Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro:
Prima dedit fruges alimentaque mitia terris:
Prima dedit leges. Cereris sumus omnia munus.
Illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modò dicere possem
Carmina digna deæ! certè dea carmine digna est.
Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris
Trinacris, et magnis subjectum molibus urguet
Ætherias ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes.
Nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe:
Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro,
Læva, Pachyne, tibi; Lilybæo crura premuntur:
Degravat Ætna caput; sub quâ resupinus arenas

Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoëus.
Sæpe remoliri luctatur pondera terræ,
Oppidaque, et magnos evolvere corpore montes.
Inde tremit tellus; et rex pavet ipse silentum,
Ne pateat, latoque solum retegatur hiatu,
Immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras.
Hanc metuens cladem tenebrosâ sede tyrannus
Exierat; curruque atrorum vectus equorum
Ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ.
Postquam exploratum satis est loca nulla labare,
Depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem
Monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrem,
'Arma, manusque meæ, mea, nate, potentia,' dixit,
'Illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,
Inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas,
Cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni.
Tu superos ipsumque Jovem, tu numina ponti
Victa domas, ipsumque, regit qui numina ponti.
Tartara quid cessant? cur non matrisque tuumque
Imperium profers? agitur pars tertia mundi.
Et tamen in cœlo, quæ jam patientia nostra est,
Spernimur; ac mecum vires tenuantur Amoris.
Pallada nonne vides jaculatricemque Dianam
Abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo,
Si patiamur, erit: nam spes affectat easdem.
At tu pro socio, si qua est mea gratia, regno,
Junge deam patruo.' Dixit Venus. Ille pharetram
Solvit, et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis
Unam seposuit, sed quâ nec acutior ulla,
Nec minùs incerta est, nec quæ magis audiat arcum.
Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:
Inque cor hamatâ percussit arundine Ditem.

Haud procul Hennæis lacus est a mœnibus altæ,
Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caÿstros
Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.
Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; suisque
Frondibus, ut velo, Phœbeos submovet ictus.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores.
Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco
Ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit;
Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
Implet, et æquales certat superare legendo;
Penè simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti:
Usque adeò properatur amor. Dea territa mœsto
Et matrem et comites, sed matrem sæpius, ore
Clamat; et, ut summâ vestem laniârat ab orâ,
Collecti flores tunicis cecidêre remissis.
Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus affuit annis,
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.
Raptor agit currus, et nomine quemque vocatos
Exhortatur equos: quorum per colla jubasque
Excutit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas.
Perque lacus altos, et olentia sulfure fertur
Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ:
Et quà Bacchiadæ, bimari gens orta Corintho,
Inter inæquales posuerunt mœnia portus.
Est medium Cyanes, et Pisææ Arethusæ
Quod coït angustis inclusum cornibus, æquor.
Hìc fuit, a cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est,
Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima nymphas;
Agnovitque deum: 'Nec longiùs ibitis,' inquit:
'Non potes invitæ Cereris gener esse: roganda,
Non rapienda fuit. Quòd si componere magnis
Parva mihi fas est, et me dilexit Anapis.

Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsi.'
Dixit: et, in partes diversas brachia tendens,
Obstitit. Haud ultrà tenuit Saturnius iram:
Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis ima
Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto
Condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.
At Cyane, raptamque deam contemptaque fontis
Jura sui mœrens, inconsolabile vulnus
Mente gerit tacitâ, lacrymisque absumitur omnis:
Et, quarum fuerat magnum modò numen, in illas
Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres:
Ossa pati flexus: ungues posuisse rigorem:
Primaque de totâ tenuissima quæque liquescunt,
Cærulei crines, digitique, et crura, pedesque:
Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
Transitus est. Post hæc tergumque humerique latusque
Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos.
Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas
Lympha subit: restatque nihil, quod prendere possis.

CERES SEARCHES FOR PROSERPINE.

Interea pavidæ nequicquam filia matri
Omnibus est terris, omni quæsita profundo.
Illam non rutilis veniens Aurora capillis
Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus: illa duabus
Flammiferâ pinus manibus succendit ab Ætnâ,
Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras.
Rursus, ut alma dies hebetârat sidera, natam
Solis ad occasum, solis quærebat ab ortu.
Fessa labore sitim collegerat, oraque nulli

Colluerant fontes, cùm tectam stramine vidit
Forte casam, parvasque fores pulsavit: at inde
Prodit anus, divamque videt, lymphamque roganti
Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat antè polentâ.
Dum bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax
Constitit ante deam, risitque, avidamque vocavit.
Offensa est; neque adhuc epotâ-parte loquentem
Cum liquido mistâ perfudit diva polentâ.
Combibit os maculas, et, quà modò brachia gessit,
Crura gerit: cauda est mutatis addita membris;
Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,
Contrahitur: parvâque minor mensura lacertâ est.
Mirantem flentemque et tangere monstra parantem
Fugit anum, latebramque petit; aptumque colori
Nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.
Quas dea per terras, et quas erraverit undas,
Dicere longa mora est. Quærenti defuit orbis.
Sicaniam repetit. Dumque omnia lustrat eundo,
Venit et ad Cyanen: ea, ni mutata fuisset,
Omnia narrâsset, sed et os et lingua volenti
Dicere non aderant; nec, quo loqueretur, habebat.
Signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,
Illo fortè loco delapsam, gurgite sacro
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis.
Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tum denique raptam
Scisset, inornatos laniavit diva capillos;
Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.
Nec scit adhuc, ubi sit: terras tamen increpat omnes,
Ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas.
Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damni
Reperit. Ergo illic sævâ vertentia glebas
Fregit aratra manu; parilique irata colonos

Ruricolasque boves leto dedit; arvaque jussit
Fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit.
Fertilitas terræ, latum vulgata per orbem,
Cassa jacet: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis:
Et modò sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber.
Sideraque ventique nocent; avidæque volucres
Semina jacta legunt: lolium tribulique fatigant
Triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen.
Tum caput Eleis Alpheïas extulit undis,
Rorantesque comas a fronte removit ad aures:
Atque ait: 'O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe,
Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores,
Neve tibi fidæ violenta irascere terræ.
Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinæ.
Nec sum pro patriâ supplex: huc hospita veni.
Pisa mihi patria est, et ab Elide ducimus ortum.
Sicaniam peregrina colo; sed gratior omni
Hæc mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa penates,
Hanc habeo sedem, quam tu, mitissima, serva.
Mota loco cur sim, tantique per æquoris undas
Advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora
Tempestiva meis, cùm tu curisque levata,
Et vultûs melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus
Præbet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas
Hìc caput attollo, desuetaque sidera cerno.
Ergo, dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,
Visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris.
Illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu;
Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi;
Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.'
Mater ad auditas stupuit, ceu saxea, voces,
Attonitæque diu similis fuit: utque dolore

Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras
Exit in ætherias: ibi toto nubila vultu
Ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis.
'Proque meo supplex venio tibi, Jupiter,' inquit,
'Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris,
Nata patrem moveat; neu sit tibi cura, precamur,
Vilior illius, quòd nostro est edita partu.
En quæsita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est;
Si reperire vocas amittere certiùs, aut si,
Scire ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quòd rapta, feremus,
Dummodo reddat eam; neque enim prædone marito
Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est.'
Jupiter excepit: 'Commune est pignus onusque
Nata mihi tecum: sed, si modò nomina rebus
Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum,
Verùm amor est: neque erit nobis gener ille pudori,
Tu modò, diva, velis. Ut desint cetera; quantum est
Esse Jovis fratrem! quid quòd nec cetera desunt,
Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? Sed tanta cupido
Si tibi discidii est, repetat Proserpina cœlum;
Lege tamen certâ; si nullos contigit illic
Ore cibos: nam sic Parcarum fœdere cautum est.'
Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam.
Non ita fata sinunt: quoniam jejunia virgo
Solverat: et, cultis dum simplex errat in hortis,
Pœniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum:
Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana
Presserat ore suo: solusque ex omnibus illud
Viderat Ascalaphus, quem quondam dicitur Orphne,
Inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas,
Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris.
Vidit: et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.

Ingemuit regina Erebi; testemque profanam
Fecit avem; sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lymphâ
In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina vertit.
Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis,
Inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues,
Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas;
Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuntia luctûs,
Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.
At medius fratrisque sui mœstæque sororis
Jupiter ex æquo volventem dividit annum.
Nunc dea, regnorum numen commune duorum,
Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge menses.
Vertitur extemplo facies et mentis et oris:
Nam, modò quæ poterat Diti quoque mœsta videri,
Læta deæ frons est: ut sol, qui tectus aquosis
Nubibus antè fuit, victis ubi nubibus exit.

BOOK VI.

THE IMPIETY OF NIOBE.

v. 148.

Ante suos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam,
Tum cùm Mæoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat.
Nec tamen admonita est pœnâ popularis Arachnes
Cedere cœlitibus, verbisque minoribus uti.
Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec conjugis artes,
Nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni,
Sic placuêre illi, quamvis ea cuncta placebant,

Ut sua progenies: et felicissima matrum
Dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset.
Nam sata Tiresiâ, venturi præscia, Manto
Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,
Vaticinata vias: 'Ismenides, ite frequentes,
Et date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus,
Cum prece thura piâ; lauroque innectite crinem.
Ore meo Latona jubet.' Paretur; et omnes
Thebaïdes jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant,
Thuraque dant sanctis, et verba precantia, flammis.
Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbâ,
Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro,
Et, quantùm ira sinit, formosa: movensque decoro
Cum capite immissos humerum per utrumque capillos
Constitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos,
'Quis furor auditos,' inquit, 'præponere visis
Cœlestes? aut cur colitur Latona per aras?
Numen adhuc sine thure meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor,
Cui licuit soli superorum tangere mensas.
Pleïadum soror est genitrix mihi: maximus Atlas
Est avus, ætherium qui fert cervicibus axem;
Jupiter alter avus: socero quòque glorior illo.
Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ: me regia Cadmi
Sub dominâ est; fidibusque mei commissa mariti
Mœnia cum populis a meque viroque reguntur.
In quamcunque domûs adverto lumina partem,
Immensæ spectantur opes. Accedit eòdem
Digna deæ facies. Huc natas adjice septem,
Et totidem juvenes, et mox generosque nurusque.
Quærite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam:
Nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Cœo
Latonam præferre mihi; cui maxima quondam

Exiguam sedem parituræ terra negavit.
Nec cœlo, nec humo, nec aquis dea vestra recepta est.
Exsul erat mundi; donec miserata vagantem,
'Hospita tu terris erras, ego,' dixit, 'in undis,'
Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duobus
Facta parens; uteri pars est hæc septima nostri.
Sum felix: quis enim neget hoc? felixque manebo.
Hoc quòque quis dubitet? tutam me copia fecit.
Major sum, quàm cui possit Fortuna nocere.
Multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquet.
Excessêre metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi
Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum;
Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum
Latonæ: turbâ quo quantùm distat ab orbâ?
Ite sacris, properate sacris, laurumque capillis
Ponite.' Deponunt; infectaque sacra relinquunt;
Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen.
Indignata dea est: summoque in vertice Cynthi
Talibus est dictis geminâ cum prole locuta:
'En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis.
Et, nisi Junoni, nulli cessura dearum,
An dea sim, dubitor: perque omnia secula cultis
Arceor, o nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris.
Nec dolor hic solus: diro convicia facto
Tantalis adjecit, vosque est postponere natis
Ausa suis; et me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam
Dixit, et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.'
Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis:
'Desine,' Phœbus ait, '(pœnæ mora longa) querelas.'
Dixit idem Phœbe: celerique per aëra lapsu
Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.

THE PUNISHMENT OF NIOBE.

Planus erat, latèque patens prope mœnia campus,
Adsiduis pulsatus equis; ubi turba rotarum
Duraque mollierant subjectas ungula glebas.
Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes
Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fuco
Terga premunt, auroque graves moderantur habenas.
E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam
Prima suæ fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem
Quadrupedes cursus, spumantiaque ora coërcet,
'Hei mihi!' conclamat, medioque in pectore fixus
Tela gerit, frenisque manu moriente remissis,
In latus a dextro paulatim defluit armo.
Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ
Frena dabat Sipylus: veluti cùm præscius imbris
Nube fugit visâ, pendentiaque undique rector
Carbasa deducit, ne quâ levis effluat aura.
Frena dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum
Consequitur, summâque tremens cervice sagitta
Hæsit, et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum.
Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa jubasque
Volvitur, et calido tellurem sanguine fœdat.
Phædimus infelix, et aviti nominis heres
Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuêre labori,
Transierant ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ:
Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu
Pectora pectoribus, cùm tento concita cornu,
Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta.
Ingemuêre simul; simul incurvata dolore
Membra solo posuêre; simul suprema jacentes

Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt.
Adspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens
Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus,
Inque pio cadit officio: nam Delius illi
Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro.
Quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis
Eruta, cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras.
At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus
Afficit. Ictus erat, quà crus esse incipit, et quà
Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples.
Dumque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum,
Altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est.
Expulit hanc sanguis, seque ejaculatus in altum
Emicat, et longè terebratâ prosilit aurâ.
Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
Brachia sustulerat: 'Dîque o communiter omnes,'
Dixerat, (ignarus non omnes esse rogandos)
'Parcite.' Motus erat, cùm jam revocabile telum
Non fuit, Arcitenens: minimo tamen occidit ille
Vulnere, non altè percusso corde sagittâ.
Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque suorum
Tam subitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ,
Mirantem potuisse, irascentemque quòd ausi
Hoc essent superi, quòd tantum juris haberent.
Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
Finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.
Heu quantùm hæc Niobe Niobe distabat ab illâ,
Quæ modò Latoïs populum submoverat aris,
Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem,
Invidiosa suis, at nunc miseranda vel hosti!
Corporibus gelidis incumbit, et ordine nullo
Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.

A quibus ad cœlum liventia brachia tendens,
'Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore;
Pascere,' ait; 'satiaque meo tua pectora luctu,
Corque ferum satia,' dixit: 'per funera septem
Efferor: exsulta, victrixque inimica triumpha.
Cur autem victrix? miseræ mihi plura supersunt,
Quàm tibi felici: post tot quòque funera vinco.'
Dixerat: insonuit contento nervus ab arcu,
Qui, præter Nioben unam, conterruit omnes.
Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris
Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores.
E quibus una, trahens hærentia viscere tela,
Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore.
Altera, solari miseram conata parentem,
Conticuit subitò, duplicataque vulnere cæco est.
Oraque compressit, nisi postquam spiritus exit.
Hæc frustrà fugiens collabitur; illa sorori
Immoritur: latet hæc; illam trepidare videres.
Sexque datis leto, diversaque vulnera passis,
Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater,
Totâ veste tegens, 'Unam, minimamque relinque;
De multis minimam posco,' clamavit, 'et unam.'
Dumque rogat, pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba resedit
Exanimes inter natos, natasque, virumque,
Diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos.
In vultu color est sine sanguine: lumina mœstis
Stant immota genis: nihil est in imagine vivi.
Ipsa quòque interiùs cum duro lingua palato
Congelat, et venæ desistunt posse moveri.
Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus,
Nec pes ire potest: intra quòque viscera saxum est.
Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti

In patriam rapta est: ubi fixa cacumine montis
Liquitur, et lacrymas etiamnum marmora manant.

PROCNE AND PHILOMELA.

v. 620.

Ad matrem veniebat Itys. Quid possit, ab illo
Admonita est, oculisque tuens immitibus, 'Ah quàm
Es similis patri!' dixit. Nec plura locuta,
Triste parat facinus, tacitâque exæstuat irâ.
Ut tamen accessit natus, matrique salutem
Attulit, et parvis adduxit colla lacertis,
Mixtaque blanditiis puerilibus oscula junxit,
Mota quidem est genitrix, infractaque constitit ira:
Invitique oculi lacrymis maduêre coactis.
Sed simul ex nimiâ matrem pietate labare
Sensit, ab hoc iterum est ad vultus versa sororis;
Inque vicem spectans ambos, 'Cur admovet,' inquit,
'Alter blanditias, raptâ silet altera linguâ?
Quam vocat hic matrem, cur non vocat illa sororem?
Cui sis nupta, vide, Pandione nata, marito.
Degeneras: scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo.'
Nec mora; traxit Ityn, veluti Gangetica cervæ
Lactentem fœtum per silvas tigris opacas.
Utque domûs altæ partem tenuêre remotam,
Tendentemque manus, et jam sua fata videntem,
Et 'mater, mater,' clamantem, et colla petentem
Ense ferit Procne, lateri quà pectus adhæret:
Nec vultum avertit. Satìs illi ad fata vel unum
Vulnus erat; jugulum ferro Philomela resolvit.
Vivaque adhuc, animæque aliquid retinentia membra
Dilaniant. Pars inde cavis exsultat ahenis;

Pars verubus stridet; manant penetralia tabo.
His adhibet conjux ignarum Terea mensis;
Et patrii moris sacrum mentita, quod uni
Fas sit adire viro, comites famulosque removit.
Ipse sedens solio Tereus sublimis avito
Vescitur. * * * * *
Tantaque nox animi est, 'Ityn huc arcessite,' dixit.
Dissimulare nequit crudelia gaudia Procne;
Jamque suæ cupiens exsistere nuntia cladis,
'Intus habes, quod poscis,' ait. Circumspicit ille,
Atque ubi sit quærit. Quærenti, iterumque vocanti,
Sicut erat sparsis furiali cæde capillis,
Prosiliit, Ityosque caput Philomela cruentum
Misit in ora patris; nec tempore maluit ullo
Posse loqui, et meritis testari gaudia dictis.
Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit,
Vipereasque ciet Stygiâ de valle sorores.
Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro.
Corpora Cecropidum pennis pendere putares;
Pendebant pennis. Quarum petit altera silvas,
Altera tecta subit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis
Effluxêre notæ, signataque sanguine pluma est.
Ille dolore suo pœnæque cupidine velox,
Vertitur in volucrem, cui stant in vertice cristæ:
Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuspide rostrum.
Nomen Epops volucri: facies armata videtur.
Hic dolor ante diem, longæque extrema senectæ
Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona misit ad umbras.

BOOK VII.

JASON AND MEDEA.

V. 1.

Jamque fretum Minyæ Pagasæâ puppe secabant,
Multaque perpessi claro sub Iasone, tandem
Contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.
Dumque adeunt regem, Phryxeaque vellera poscunt,
Lexque datur numeris magnorum horrenda laborum,
Concipit interea validos Æetias ignes.
Et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem
Vincere non poterat; "Frustra, Medea, repugnas:
Nescio quis deus obstat," ait. "Mirumque, nisi hoc est,
Aut aliquid certè simile huic, quod amare vocatur.
Nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur?
Sunt quòque dura nimis. Cur, quem modo denique vidi,
Ne pereat, timeo? quæ tanti causa timoris?
Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas,
Si potes, infelix. Si possem, sanior essem.
Sed trahit invitam nova vis: aliudque Cupido,
Mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque:
Deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,
Ureris? et thalamos alieni concipis orbis?
Hæc quòque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an ille
Occidat, in dis est. Vivat tamen. Idque precari
Vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iason?
Quam, nisi crudelem, non tangat Iasonis ætas,
Et genus, et virtus? quam non, ut cetera desint,

Forma movere potest? certè mea pectora movit:
At nisi opem tulero, taurorum adflabitur ore:
Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis
Hostibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.
Hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,
Tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.
Ergo ego germanam fratremque patremque deosque
Et natale solum, ventis ablata, relinquam?
Nempe pater sævus, nempe est mea barbara tellus,
Frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis.
Per freta longa trahar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor:
Aut si quid metuam, metuam de conjuge solo.

THE LABORS OF JASON.

Postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes:
Conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvum,
Consistuntque jugis. Medio rex ipse resedit
Agmine purpureus, sceptroque insignis eburno.
Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum naribus efflant
Æripedes tauri, tactæque vaporibus herbæ
Ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini,
Aut ubi terrenâ silices fornace soluti
Concipiunt ignem liquidarum adspergine aquarum;
Pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammas,
Gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illis Æsone natus
Obvius it. Vertêre truces venientis ad ora
Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro,
Pulvereumque solum pede pulsavêre bisulco,
Fumificisque locum mugitibus implevêre.
Diriguêre metu Minyæ. Subit ille, nec ignes
Sentit anhelatos, (tantum medicamina possunt)

Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ;
Suppositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri
Ducere, et insuetum ferro proscindere campum.
Mirantur Colchi, Minyæ clamoribus implent,
Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tum sumit aënâ
Vipereos dentes, et aratos spargit in agros.
Semina mollit humus, valido prætincta veneno,
Et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes.
Et ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago
Effecta est hominis, fœto consurgit in arvo:
Quodque magis mirum, simul edita concutit arma.
Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas
In caput Hæmonii juvenis torquere paratos,
Demisêre metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.
Ipsa quòque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum;
Utque peti juvenem tot vidit ab hostibus unum,
Palluit, et subitò sine sanguine frigida sedit.
Neve parùm valeant a se data gramina, carmen
Auxiliare canit, secretasque advocat artes.
Ille, gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,
A se depulsum Mârtem convertit in ipsos.
Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres,
Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi,
Victoremque tenent, avidisque amplexibus hærent.
Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem,
Qui cristâ linguisque tribus præsignis, et uncis
Dentibus horrendus, custos erat arietis aurei.
Hunc postquam sparsit Lethæi gramine succi,
Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,
Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sistant;
Somnus in ignotos oculos subrepit, et auro
Heros Æsonius potitur; spolioque superbus,

Muneris auctorem secum, spolia altera, portans,
Victor Iölciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

ÆSON RESTORED TO YOUTH.

Hæmoniæ matres pro gnatis dona receptis
Grandævique ferunt patres, congestaque flammâ
Thura liquefiunt, inductaque cornibus aurum
Victima vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Æson,
Jam propior leto, fessusque senilibus annis.
Cùm sic Æsonides: 'O cui debere salutem
Confiteor, conjux, quanquam mihi cuncta dedisti,
Excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum,
Si tamen hoc possunt; quid enim non carmina possint?
Deme meis annis, et demptos adde parenti.'
Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota est pietate rogantis,
Dissimilemque animum subiit Æeta relictus.
Non tamen affectus tales confessa, 'Quod,' inquit,
'Excidit ore pio, conjux, scelus? ergo ego cuiquam
Posse tuæ videar spatium transcribere vitæ?
Nec sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis æqua: sed isto,
Quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Iäson.
Arte meâ soceri longum tentabimus ævum,
Non annis revocare tuis. Modò diva triformis
Adjuvet, et præsens ingentibus adnuat ausis.'
Æsonis effœtum proferri corpus ad aras
Jussit, et in plenos resolutum carmine somnos,
Exanimi similem, stratis porrexit in herbis.
Hinc procul Æsoniden, procul hinc jubet ire ministros,
Et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos.
Diffugiunt jussi. Sparsis Medea capillis

Bacchantûm ritu flagrantes circuit aras:
Multifidasque faces in fossâ sanguinis atrâ
Tingit, et intinctas geminis accendit in aris.
Terque senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulfure lustrat.
Interea validum posito medicamen aëno
Fervet, et exsultat, spumisque tumentibus albet.
Illic Hæmoniâ radices valle resectas,
Seminaque, floresque, et succos incoquit acres.
Adjicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos,
Et, quas Oceani refluum mare lavit, arenas.
Addit et exceptas Lunâ pernocte pruinas.
His et mille aliis postquam sine nomine rebus
Propositum instruxit mortali barbara munus;
Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ
Omnia confundit, summisque immiscuit ima.
Ecce vetus calido versatus stipes aëno
Fit viridis primò, nec longo tempore frondem
Induit, et subitò gravidis oneratur olivis.
At quàcunque cavo spumas ejecit aheno
Ignis, et in terram guttæ cecidêre calentes,
Vernat humus, floresque, et mollia pabula surgunt.
Quod simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit
Ense senis jugulum, veteremque exire cruorem
Passa, replet succis. Quos postquam combibit Æson
Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere; barba comæque
Canitie positâ nigrum rapuêre colorem.
Pulsa fugit macies, abeunt pallorque situsque,
Adjectoque cavæ supplentur sanguine venæ;
Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim
Ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.

THE PLAGUE IN ÆGINA.

v. 517.

Æacus ingemuit, tristique ita voce locutus:
'Dira lues irâ populis Junonis iniquæ
Incidit, exosæ dictas a pellice terras.
Dum visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat
Causa nocens cladis, pugnatum est arte medendi.
Exitium superabat opem, quæ victa jacebat.
Principio cœlum spissâ caligine terras
Pressit, et ignavos inclusit nubibus æstus.
Dumque quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem
Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem,
Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri.
Constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque;
Milliaque incultos serpentûm multa per agros
Errâsse, atque suis fluvios temerâsse venenis.
Strage canum primâ, volucrumque, oviumque, boumque,
Inque feris subiti deprensa potentia morbi.
Concidere infelix validos miratur arator
Inter opus tauros, medioque recumbere sulco.
Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ægros,
Sponte suâ lanæque cadunt, et corpora tabent.
Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,
Degenerat palmas; veterumque oblitus honorum,
Ad præsepe gemit, leto moriturus inerti.
Non aper irasci meminit, nec fidere cursu
Cerva, nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi:
Omnia languor habet: silvisque, agrisque, viisque
Corpora fœda jacent; vitiantur odoribus auræ.
Mira loquor: non illa canes, avidæque volucres,

Non cani tetigêre lupi: dilapsa liquescunt,
Afflatuque nocent, et agunt contagia latè.
Pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos
Pestis, et in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis.
Viscera torrentur primò, flammæque latentis
Indicium rubor est, et ductus anhelitus ægre.
Aspera lingua tumet, tepidisque arentia ventis
Ora patent, auræque graves captantur hiatu.
Non stratum, non ulla pati velamina possunt;
Dura sed in terrâ ponunt præcordia: nec fit
Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore fervet.
Nec moderator adest; inque ipsos sæva medentes
Erumpit clades, obsuntque auctoribus artes.
Quo propior quisque est, servitque fideliùs ægro,
In partem leti citiùs venit. Utque salutis
Spes abiit, finemque vident in funere morbi,
Iudulgent animis; et nulla, quid utile, cura est;
Utile enim nihil est. Passim, positoque pudore,
Fontibus, et fluviis, puteisque capacibus hærent:
Nec priùs est exstincta sitis, quàm vita, bibendo.
Inde graves multi nequeunt consurgere, et ipsis
Immoriuntur aquis: alius tamen haurit et illas.
Tantaque sunt miseris invisi tædia lecti,
Prosiliunt: aut, si prohibent consistere vires,
Corpora devolvunt in humum, fugiuntque penates
Quisque suos: sua cuique domus funesta videtur.
Et quia causa latet, locus est in crimine. Notis
Semanimes errare viis, dum stare valebant,
Adspiceres; flentes alios, terræque jacentes,
Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu.
Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? an, quod debuit esse,
Ut vitam odissem, et cuperem pars esse meorum?

Quò se cunque acies oculorum flexerat, illic
Vulgus erat stratum; veluti cùm putria motis
Poma cadunt ramis, agitatâque ilice glandes.
Templa vides contrà, gradibus sublimia longis:
Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non altaribus illis
Irrita thura tulit? quoties pro conjuge conjux,
Pro gnato genitor, dum verba precantia dicit,
Non exoratis animam finivit in aris:
Inque manu thuris pars inconsumpta reperta est!
Admoti quoties templis, dum vota sacerdos
Concipit, et fundit purum inter cornua vinum,
Haud exspectato ceciderunt vulnere tauri!
Ipse ego sacra Jovi pro me, patriâque, tribusque
Cùm facerem natis, mugitus victima diros
Edidit; et subitò collapsa sine ictibus ullis
Exiguo tinxit subjectos sanguine cultros.
Fibra quòque ægra notas veri, monitusque deorum
Perdiderat: tristes penetrant ad viscera morbi.
Ante sacros vidi projecta cadavera postes,
Ante ipsas, quò mors foret invidiosior, aras.
Pars animam laqueo claudunt, mortisque timorem
Morte fugant, ultroque vocant venientia fata.
Corpora missa neci nullis de more feruntur
Funeribus; neque enim capiebant funera portæ.
Aut inhumata premunt terras, aut dantur in altos
Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla est,
Deque rogis pugnant, alienisque ignibus ardent.
Qui lacryment, desunt; indefletæque vagantur
Natarum matrumque animæ, juvenumque senumque;
Nec locus in tumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes.'

ANTS CHANGED INTO MEN.

'Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
"Jupiter? o," dixi, "si non pudet esse parentem,
Aut mihi redde meos, aut me quòque conde sepulcro."
Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitruque secundo.
"Accipio, sintque ista precor felicia mentis
Signa tuæ," dixi: "quod das mihi, pigneror, omen."
Fortè fuit juxtà patulis rarissima ramis
Sacra Jovi, quercus de semine Dodonæo.
Hìc nos frugilegas adspeximus agmine longo
Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes,
Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.
Dum numerum miror, "Totidem, pater optime," dixi,
"Tu mihi da cives, et inania mœnia reple."
Intremuit, ramisque sonum sine flamine motis
Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore
Horruerant, stabantque comæ. Tamen oscula terræ,
Roboribusque dedi; nec me sperare fatebar,
Sperabam tamen, atque animo mea vota fovebam.
Nox subit, et curis exercita corpora somnus
Occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse,
Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis
Ferre suis visa est, parilique tremiscere motu,
Graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis,
Crescere quod subitò, et majus majusque videri,
Ac se tollere humo, rectoque adsistere trunco,
Et maciem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem
Ponere, et humanam membris inducere formam.
Somnus abit. Damno vigilans mea visa, querorque
In superis opis esse nihil. At in ædibus ingens

Murmur erat, vocesque hominum exaudire videbar,
Jam mihi desuetas. Dum suspicor has quoque somni,
Ecce venit Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis,
"Speque fideque, pater," dixit, "majora videbis.
Egredere." Egredior, qualesque in imagine somni
Visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales
Adspicio, agnoscoque. Adeunt, regemque salutant.
Vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem
Partior, et vacuos priscis cultoribus agros;
Myrmidonasque voco, nec origine nomina fraudo.
Corpora vidisti. Mores, quos antè gerebant,
Nunc quòque habent; parcumque genus, patiensque laborum,
Quæsitique tenax, et qui quæsita reservent.'

BOOK VIII.

DÆDALUS AND ICARUS.

v. 183.

Dædalus interea Creten, longumque perosus
Exsilium, tractusque soli natalis amore,
Clausus erat pelago. 'Terras licet,' inquit, 'et undas
Obstruat, at cœlum certè patet: ibimus illàc.
Omnia possideat, non possidet aëra Minos.'
Dixit: et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,
Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine pennas,
A minimâ cœptas, longam breviore sequenti:
Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam

Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.
Tum lino medias, et ceris alligat imas.
Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unà
Stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,
Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura,
Captabat plumas, flavam modò pollice ceram
Mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris
Impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima cœptis
Imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas
Ipse suum corpus, motâque pependit in aurâ.
Instruit et natum: 'Medioque ut limite curras,
Icare,' ait, 'moneo: ne, si demissior ibis,
Unda gravet pennas; si celsior, ignis adurat.
Inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Booten,
Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumve Orionis ensem.
Me duce, carpe viam.' Pariter præcepta volandi
Tradit, et ignotas humeris accommodat alas.
Inter opus monitusque genæ maduêre seniles,
Et patriæ tremuêre manus. Dedit oscula nato
Non iterum repetenda suo: pennisque levatus
Antè volat, comitique timet; velut ales, ab alto
Quæ teneram prolem producit in aëra nido.
Hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes;
Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas.
Hos aliquis, tremulâ dum captat arundine pisces,
Aut pastor baculo, stivâve innixus arator,
Vidit, et obstupuit: quique æthera carpere possent,
Credidit esse deos. Et jam Junonia lævâ
Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ:
Dextra Lebynthos erant, fœcundaque melle Calymne,
Cùm puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu,

Deseruitque ducem; cœlique cupidine tractus,
Altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia solis
Mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras.
Tabuerant ceræ, nudos quatit ille lacertos;
Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras.
Oraque cæruleâ, patrium clamantia nomen,
Excipiuntur aquâ: quæ nomen traxit ab illo.
At pater infelix, nec jam pater, 'Icare,' dixit,
'Icare,' dixit, 'ubi es? quâ te regione requiram?
Icare,' dicebat: pennas adspexit in undis,
Devovitque suas artes; corpusque sepulcro
Condidit, et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.

PERDIX.

Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati
Garrula ramosâ prospexit ab ilice perdix,
Et plausit pennis, testataque gaudia cantu est;
Unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis,
Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen.
Namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docendam
Progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis
Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta capacis.
Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
Traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto
Perpetuos dentes, et serræ reperit usum.
Primus et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo
Vinxit, ut, æquali spatio distantibus illis,
Altera pars staret, pars altera duceret orbem.
Dædalus invidit, sacrâque ex arce Minervæ
Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas, avemque

Reddidit, et medio velavit in aëre pennis.
Sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis in alas,
Inque pedes abiit; nomen, quod et antè, remansit.
Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit,
Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos;
Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova:
Antiquique memor metuit sublimia casûs.

PHILEMON AND BAUCIS.

v. 618.

Sic ait: 'Immensa est, finemque potentia cœli
Non habet, et quidquid superi voluêre, peractum est.
Quòque minùs dubites, tiliæ contermina quercus
Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro.
Haud procul hinc stagnum, tellus habitabilis olim,
Nunc celebres mergis, fulicisque palustribus undæ.
Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente
Venit Atlantiades positis caducifer alis.
Mille domos adiêre, locum requiemque petentes:
Mille domos clausêre seræ. Tamen una recepit,
Parva quidem, stipulis et cannâ tecta palustri:
Sed pia Baucis anus, parilique ætate Philemon
Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illâ
Consenuêre casâ; paupertatemque fatendo
Effecêre levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam.
Nec refert, dominos illic, famulosne requiras;
Tota domus duo sunt: îdem parentque jubentque.
Ergo ubi cœlicolæ parvos tetigêre penates,
Submissoque humiles intrârunt vertice postes,
Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili;
Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis.

Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes
Suscitat hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco
Nutrit, et ad flammas animâ producit anili:
Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto
Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aheno.
Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto,
Truncat olus foliis. Furcâ levat ille bicorni
Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno:
Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem
Exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis.
Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas,
Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic
Fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ:
Is tepidis impletur aquis, artusque fovendos
Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis
Impositus lecto, spondâ pedibusque salignis.
Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo
Sternere consuêrant; sed et hæc vilisque vetusque
Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno.
Adcubuêre dei. Mensam succincta tremensque
Ponit anus. Mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar:
Testa parem fecit. Quæ postquam subdita clivum
Sustulit, æquatam mentæ tersêre virentes.
Ponitur hìc bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ,
Conditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia fæce,
Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti,
Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favillâ:
Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælatus eâdem
Sistitur argillâ crater, fabricataque fago
Pocula, quà cava sunt flaventibus illita ceris.
Parva mora est; epulasque foci misêre calentes;
Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ,

Dantque locum mensis paulùm seducta secundis.
Hìc nux, hìc mixta est rugosis carica palmis,
Prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris,
Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ.
Candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus
Accessêre boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.
Interea, quoties haustum cratera repleri
Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina:
Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis
Concipiunt Baucisque preces, timidusque Philemon,
Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant.
Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ,
Quem dîs hospitibus domini mactare parabant:
Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat,
Eluditque diu; tandemque est visus ad ipsos
Confugisse deos. Superi vetuêre necari:
'Dîque sumus, meritasque luet vicinia pœnas
Impia,' dixerunt: 'vobis immunibus hujus
Esse mali dabitur; modò vestra relinquite tecta,
Ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardua montis
Ite simul.' Parent ambo, baculisque levati
Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.
Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta
Missa potest: flexêre oculos, et mersa palude
Cetera prospiciunt, tantùm sua tecta manere.
Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
Illa vetus dominis etiam casa parva duobus,
Vertitur in templum: furcas subiêre columnæ;
Stramina flavescunt, adopertaque marmore tellus,
Cælatæque fores, aurataque tecta videntur.
Talia cum placido Saturnius edidit ore:
'Dicite, juste senex, et fœmina conjuge justo

Digna, quid optetis.' Cum Baucide pauca locutus,
Judicium superis aperit commune Philemon:
'Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri
Poscimus; et quoniam concordes egimus annos,
Auferat hora duos eadem; nec conjugis unquam
Busta meæ videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illâ.'
Vota fides sequitur: templi tutela fuêre,
Donec vita data est. Annis ævoque soluti
Ante gradus sacros cùm starent fortè, locique
Inciperent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,
Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.
Jamque super gelidos crescente cacumine vultus,
Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; 'Valeque,
O conjux,' dixêre simul, simul abdita texit
Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneïus illic
Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.
Hæc mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent)
Narravêre senes. Equidem pendentia vidi
Serta super ramos: ponensque recentia, dixi,
'Cura pii dîs sunt, et, qui coluêre, coluntur.'

BOOK IX.

DEATH OF HERCULES.

v. 134.

Longa fuit medii mora temporis, actaque magni
Herculis implêrant terras, odiumque novercæ.
Victor ab Œchaliâ Cenæo sacra parabat

Vota Jovi, cùm Fama loquax præcessit ad aures,
Deïanira, tuas, (quæ veris addere falsa
Gaudet, et e minimâ sua per mendacia crescit)
Amphitryoniaden Iöles ardore teneri.
Credit amans, Veneriscque novæ perterrita famâ
Indulsit primò lacrymis, flendoque dolorem
Diffudit miseranda suum: mox deinde, 'Quid autem
Flemus?' ait, 'pellex lacrymis lætabitur istis,
Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquidque novandum est.
Conquerar, an sileam? repetam Calydona, morerne?
Excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem?'
Incursus animus varios habet. Omnibus illi
Prætulit imbutam Nesseo sanguine vestem
Mittere, quæ vires defecto reddat amori.
Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat nescia, luctus
Ipsa suos tradit, blandisque miserrima verbis
Dona det illa viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros,
Induiturque humeris Lernææ virus Echidnæ.
Thura dabat primis, et verba precantia, flammis,
Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras:
Incaluit vis illa mali, resolutaque flammis
Herculeos abiit, latè diffusa, per artus.
Dum potuit, solitâ gemitum virtute repressit.
Victa malis postquam patientia, repulit aras,
Implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Œten.
Nec mora; letiferam conatur scindere vestem:
Quà trahitur, trahit illa cutem; fœdumque relatu,
Aut hæret membris frustrà tentata revelli,
Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit ossa.
Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens
Tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno.

Nec modus est: sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ,
Cæruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor,
Ambustique sonant nervi; cæcâque medullis
Tabe liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas,
'Cladibus,' exclamat, 'Saturnia, pascere nostris:
Pascere, et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto,
Corque ferum satia. Vel si miserandus et hosti,
(Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus ægram,
Invisamque animam, natamque laboribus, aufer.
Mors mihi munus erit: decet hæc dare dona novercam.
Ergo ego fœdantem peregrino templa cruore
Busirin domui? sævoque alimenta parentis
Antæo eripui? nec me pastoris Iberi
Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit?
Vosne manus validi pressistis cornua tauri?
Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides undæ,
Partheniumque nemus? vestrâ virtute relatus
Thermodontiaco cælatus balteus auro,
Pomaque ab insomni malè custodita dracone?
Nec mihi Centauri potuêre resistere, nec mî
Arcadiæ vastator aper; nec profuit Hydræ
Crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere vires?
Quid? cùm Thracas equos, humano sanguine pingues,
Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepia vidi,
Visaque dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi?
His elisa jacet moles Nemeæa lacertis?
Hac cœlum cervice tuli? Defessa jubendo est
Sæva Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo.
Sed nova pestis adest, cui nec virtute resisti,
Nec telis armisve potest. Pulmonibus errat
Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.

At valet Eurystheus, et sunt, qui credere possint
Esse deos?' Dixit: perque altam saucius Œten
Haud aliter graditur, quàm si venabula tigris
Corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor.
Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, sæpe frementem,
Sæpe retentantem totas infringere vestes,
Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres
Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia cœlo.
Ecce Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatâ
Adspicit: utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem;
'Tune, Licha,' dixit, 'feralia dona tulisti?
Tune meæ necis auctor eris?' tremit ille, pavetque
Pallidus, et timidè verba excusantia dicit.
Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem,
Corripit Alcides, et terque quaterque rotatum
Mittit in Euboïcas, tormento fortiùs, undas.
Ille per aërias pendens induruit auras:
Utque ferunt imbres gelidis concrescere ventis;
Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis,
Exsanguemque metu, nec quidquam humoris habentem,
In rigidas versum silices prior edidit ætas.
Nunc quòque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat altè.
Gurgite, et humanæ servat vestigia formæ.
Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ calcare verentur,
Adpellantque Lichan: at tu, Jovis inclyta proles,
Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Œte,
Inque pyram structis, arcus pharetramque capacem,
Regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas,
Ferre jubes Pœante satum: quo flamma ministro
Subdita; dumque avidis comprenditur ignibus agger,
Congeriem silvæ Nemeæo vellere summam

Sternis, et impositâ clavæ cervice recumbis,
Haud alio vultu, quàm si conviva jaceres,
Inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis.
Jamque valens, et in omne latus diffusa sonabat,
Securosque artus, contemptoremque petebat
Flamma suum. Timuêre dei pro vindice terræ.
Quos ita (sensit enim) læto Saturnius ore
Jupiter alloquitur: 'Nostra est timor iste voluptas,
O superi, totoque libens mihi pectore grator,
Quòd memoris populi dicor rectorque paterque,
Et mea progenies vestro quòque tuta favore est.
Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis,
Obligor ipse tamen. Sed enim, ne pectora vano
Fida metu paveant, Œtæas spernite flammas.
Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes,
Nec nisi maternâ Vulcanum parte potentem
Sentiet. Æternum est, a me quod traxit, et exprs
Atque immune necis, nullâque domabile flammâ.
Idque ego defunctum terrâ cœlestibus oris
Accipiam, cunctisque meum lætabile factum
Dîs fore confido. Si quis tamen Hercule, si quis
Fortè deo doliturus erit, data præmia nolet,
Sed meruisse dari sciet, invitusque probabit.'
Adsensêre dei. Conjux quòque regia visa est
Cetera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu
Dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisse notatam.
Interea, quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ,
Mulciber abstulerat, nec cognoscenda remansit
Herculis effigies, nec quidquam ab imagine ductum
Matris habet, tantùmque Jovis vestigia servat.
Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ,

Luxuriare solet, squamâque virere recenti;
Sic, ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus,
Parte sui meliore viget, majorque videri
Cœpit, et augustâ fieri gravitate verendus.
Quem pater omnipotens, inter cava nubila raptum,
Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

BOOK X.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

v. 1.

Inde per immensum croceo velatus amictu
Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus ad oras
Tendit, et Orpheâ nequicquam voce rogatur.
Adfuit ille quidem: sed nec solemnia verba,
Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.
Fax quòque, quam tenuit, lacrymoso stridula fumo
Usque fuit, nullosque invenit motibus ignes.
Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta per herbas
Dum nova Naïadum turbâ comitata vagatur,
Decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto.
Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeïus auras
Deflevit vates, ne non tentaret et umbras,
Ad Styga Tænariâ est ausus descendere portâ.
Perque leves populos, simulacraque functa sepulcris,
Persephonen adiit, inamœnaque regna tenentem
Umbrarum dominum: pulsisque ad carmina nervis

Sic ait: 'O positi sub terrâ numina mundi,
In quem recidimus quidquid mortale creamur;
Si licet, et, falsi positis ambagibus oris,
Vera loqui sinitis; non huc, ut opaca viderem
Tartara, descendi; nec utì villosa colubris
Terna Medusæi vincirem guttura monstri.
Causa viæ conjux, in quam calcata venenum
Vipera diffudit, crescentesque abstulit annos.
Posse pati volui, nec me tentâsse negabo.
Vicit Amor. Superâ deus hic bene notus in orâ est.
An sit et hìc, dubito: sed et hìc tamen auguror esse.
Famaque si veterem non est mentita rapinam,
Vos quòque junxit Amor. Per ego hæc loca plena timoris,
Per Chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni,
Eurydices, oro, properata retexite fila.
Omnia debemur vobis, paulùmque morati,
Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam.
Tendimus huc omnes, hæc est domus ultima; vosque
Humani generis longissima regna tenetis.
Hæc quòque, cùm justos matura peregerit annos,
Juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.
Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est
Nolle redire mihi. Leto gaudete duorum.'
Talia dicentem, nervosque ad verba moventem,
Exsangues flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam
Captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis.
Nec carpsêre jecur volucres, urnisque vacârunt
Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo.
Tum primùm lacrymis victarum carmine fama est
Eumenidum maduisse genas: nec regia conjux
Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare:

Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes
Inter, et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.
Hanc simul et legem Rhodopeïus accipit heros,
Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas
Exierit valles, aut irrita dona futura.
Carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames,
Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ,
Nec procul abfuerunt telluris margine summæ.
Hìc, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi,
Flexit amans oculos: et protinus illa relapsa est;
Brachiaque intendens, prendique et prendere captans,
Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.
Jamque iterum moriens non est de conjuge quidquam
Questa suo: quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam?
Supremumque vale, quod jam vix auribus ille
Acciperet, dixit, revolutaque rursus eòdem est.
Non aliter stupuit geminâ nece conjugis Orpheus,
Quàm tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas,
Colla canis vidit; quem non pavor antè reliquit,
Quàm natura prior, saxo per corpus oborto:
Quique in se crimen traxit, voluitque videri
Olenos esse nocens: tuque o confisa figuræ,
Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctissima quondam
Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide.
Orantem, frustràque iterum transire volentem,
Portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille diebus
Squalidus in ripâ, Cereris sine munere, sedit.
Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque alimenta fuêre.
Esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam
Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumque Aquilonibus Hæmon.

HYACINTHUS CHANGED INTO A FLOWER.

v. 162.

Te quòque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere Phœbus,
Tristia si spatium ponendi Fata dedissent.
Quà licet, æternus tamen es: quotiesque repellit
Ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso,
Tu toties oreris, viridique in cespite vernas.
Jamque ferè medius Titan venientis et actæ
Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrimque;
Corpora veste levant, et succo pinguis olivi
Splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci.
Quem priùs aërias libratum Phœbus in auras
Misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.
Recidit in solidam longo pòst tempore terram
Pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.
Protinus imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi,
Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat: at illum
Dura repercussum subjecit in aëra tellus
In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè
Ac puer, ipse deus, collapsosque excipit artus;
Et modò te refovet, modò tristia vulnera siccat,
Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.
Nil prosunt artes, erat immedicabile vulnus.
Ut si quis violas, riguove papaver in horto,
Liliaque infringat, fulvis hærentia virgis;
Marcida demittant subitò caput illa gravatum,
Nec se sustineant, spectentque cacumine terram:
Sic vultus moriens jacet, et defecta vigore
Ipsa sibi est oneri cervix, humeroque recumbit.

'Laberis, Œbalide, primâ fraudate juventâ,'
Phœbus ait; 'videoque tuum, mea crimina, vulnus.
Tu dolor es, facinusque meum. Mea dextera leto
Inscribenda tuo est. Ego sum tibi funeris auctor.
Quæ mea culpa tamen? nisi si lusisse, vocari
Culpa potest: nisi culpa potest, et amâsse, vocari.
Atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret
Reddere! sed quoniam fatali lege tenemur,
Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore.
Te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt:
Flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros.
Tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros
Addat in hunc florem, folioque legatur eodem.'
Talia dum vero memorantur Apollinis ore,
Ecce cruor, qui fusus humi signaverat herbam,
Desinit esse cruor: Tyrioque nitentior ostro
Flos oritur, formamque capit, quam lilia: si non
Purpureus color huic, argenteus esset in illis.
Non satis hoc Phœbo est; (is enim fuit auctor honoris)
Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit; et 'AI, AI'
Flos habet inscriptum; funestaque litera ducta est.
Nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon: honorque
Durat in hoc ævi, celebrandaque more priorum
Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.

BOOK XI.

THE WISH OF MIDAS.

v. 89.

Hunc adsueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequentant,
At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque
Ruricolæ cepêre Phryges, vinctumque coronis
Ad regem traxêre Midan, cui Thracius Orpheus
Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.
Qui simul agnovit socium cómitemque sacrorum,
Hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit
Per bis quinque dies, et junctas ordine noctes.
Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen
Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cùm lætus in agros
Rex venit, et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.
Huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit
Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto.
Ille malè usurus donis, ait, 'Effice, quidquid
Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.'
Adnuit optatis, nocituraque munera solvit
Liber; at indoluit, quòd non meliora petîsset.
Lætus abit, gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros:
Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singula tentat.
Vixque sibi credens, non altâ fronde virentem
Ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est.
Tollit humo saxum: saxum quòque palluit auro.
Contigit et glebam: contactu gleba potenti
Massa fit. Arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas:
Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum:

Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis
Admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur.
Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.
Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens
Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuêre ministri,
Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes.
Tum verò, sive ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ
Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant.
Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant.
Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis,
Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.
Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque
Effugere optat opes, et, quæ modò voverat, odit.
Copia nulla famem relevat: sitis arida guttur
Urit, et inviso meritus torquetur ab auro.
Ad cœlumque manus et splendida brachia tollens,
'Da veniam, Lenæe pater; peccavimus,' inquit:
'Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.'
Mite deûm numen Bacchus peccâsse fatentem
Restituit, pactamque fidem, data munera, solvit.
'Neve malè optato maneas circumlitus auro,
Vade,' ait, 'ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem,
Perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis
Carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortus.
Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quà plurimus exit,
Subde caput, corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.'
Rex jussæ succedit aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit
Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.
Nunc quòque jam veteris percepto semine venæ
Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis.

THE JUDGMENT OF MIDAS.

Ille, perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
Pingue sed ingenium mansit, nocituraque, ut antè,
Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis.
Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto
Tmolus in adscensu, clivoque extentus utroque,
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis,
Et leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen,
Ausus Apollineos præ se contemnere cantus,
Judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.
Monte suo senior judex consedit, et aures
Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cærula tantùm
Cingitur, et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.
Isque deum pecoris spectans, 'In judice,' dixit,
'Nulla mora est.' Calamis agrestibus insonat ille:
Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti)
Carmine delenit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit
Tmolus ad os Phœbi; vultum sua silva secuta est.
Ille caput flavum lauro Parnasside vinctus
Verrit humum Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ:
Distinctamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis
Sustinet a lævâ: tenuit manus altera plectrum.
Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto
Pollice sollicitat: quorum dulcedine captus
Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas.
Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis
Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur
Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures

Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram,
Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albentibus implet,
Instabilesque imo facit, et dat posse moveri.
Cetera sunt hominis: partem damnatur in unam,
Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli.
Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore
Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris.
Sed, solitus longos ferro resecare capillos,
Viderat hoc famulus. Qui cùm nec prodere visum
Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,
Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit, humumque
Effodit, et, domini quales adspexerit aures,
Voce refert parvâ, terræque immurmurat haustæ.
Indiciumque suæ vocis tellure regestâ
Obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
Crebèr arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus
Cœpit: et, ut primùm pleno maturuit anno,
Prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab Austro
Obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures.

THE SHIPWRECK OF CEŸX.

v. 410.

Interea fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis
Anxia prodigiis turbatus pectora Ceyx,
Consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes,
Ad Clarium parat ire deum: nam templa profanus
Invia cum Phlegyis faciebant Delphica Phorbas.
Portubus exierant, et moverat aura rudentes.
Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos,
Cornuaque in summâ locat arbore, totaque malo
Carbasa deducit, venientesque excipit auras.

Aut minùs, aut certè medium non ampliùs æquor
Puppe secabatur, longèque erat utraque tellus,
Cùm mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit
Fluctibus, et præceps spirare valentiùs Eurus.
'Ardua,' jamdudum, 'demittite cornua,' rector
Clamat, 'et antennis totum subnectite velum.'
Hic jubet; impediunt adversæ jussa procellæ,
Nec sinit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam.
Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos,
Pars munire latus, pars ventis vela negare.
Egerit hic fluctus, æquorque refundit in æquor;
Hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum sine lege geruntur,
Aspera crescit hiems, omnique e parte feroces
Bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent.
Ipse pavet, nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur
Scire ratis rector, nec quid jubeatve, vetetve:
Tanta mali moles, totâque potentior arte est!
Quippe sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes,
Undarum incursu gravis unda, tonitribus æther.
Fluctibus erigitur, cœlumque æquare videtur
Pontus, et inductas adspergine tingere nubes.
Et modò, cùm fulvas ex imo verrit arenas,
Concolor est illis; Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ:
Sternitur interdum, spumisque sonantibus albet.
Ipsa quòque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis:
Et modò sublimis, veluti de vertice montis,
Despicere in valles, imumque Acheronta videtur;
Nunc, ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor,
Suspicere inferno summum de gurgite cœlum.
Sæpe dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem:
Nec leviùs pulsata sonat, quàm ferreus olim
Cùm laceras aries ballistave concutit arces.

Utque solent, sumptis in cursu viribus, ire
Pectore in arma feri prætentaque tela leones;
Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda coortis,
Ibat in arma ratis, multoque erat altior illis.
Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ
Rima patet, præbetque viam letalibus undis.
Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbres;
Inque fretum credas totum descendere cœlum,
Inque plagas cœli tumefactum ascendere pontum.
Vela madent nimbis, et cum cœlestibus undis
Æquoreæ miscentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther,
Cæcaque nox premitur tenebris hiemisque suisque.
Discutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lumen
Fulmina: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ.
Dat quòque jam saltus intra cava texta carinæ
Fluctus; et, ut miles, numero præstantior omni,
Cùm sæpe adsiluit defensæ mœnibus urbis,
Spe potitur tandem, laudisque accensus amore
Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus;
Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus,
Vastiùs insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ:
Nec priùs absistit fessam oppugnare carinam,
Quàm velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis.
Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum,
Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud secius omnes,
Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extrà,
Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus.
Deficit ars, animique cadunt; totidemque videntur,
Quot veniant fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere mortes.
Non tenet hic lacrymas: stupet hic: vocat ille beatos,
Funera quos maneant: hic votis numen adorat,
Brachiaque ad cœlum, quod non videt, irrita tollens

Poscit opem: subeunt illi fratresque parensque;
Huic cum pignoribus domus, et quod cuique relictum est.
Halcyone Ceÿca movet: Ceÿcis in ore
Nulla nisi Halcyone est: et, cùm desideret unam,
Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quòque vellet ad oras
Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vultus.
Verùm ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus
Fervet; et inductâ piceis e nubibus umbrâ
Omne latet cœlum, duplicataque noctis imago est.
Frangitur incursu nimbosi turbinis arbos:
Frangitur et regimen: spoliisque animosa superstans
Unda, velut victrix, sinuatas despicit undas.
Nec leviùs, quàm si quis Athon, Pindumve, revulsos
Sede suâ, totos in apertum everterit æquor,
Præcipitata ruit, pariterque et pondere et ictu
Mergit in ima ratem, cum quâ pars magna virorum
Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato
Functa suo est. Alii partes et membra carinæ
Trunca tenent. Tenet ipse manu, quâ sceptra solebat,
Fragmina navigii Ceÿx, socerumque patremque
Invocat, heu! frustrà. Sed plurima nantis in ore
Halcyone conjux. Illam meminitque refertque:
Illius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus,
Optat, et exanimis manibus tumuletur amicis.
Dum natat, absentem, quoties sinit hiscere fluctus,
Nominat Halcyonen, ipsisque immurmurat undis.
Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
Frangitur, et ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ.
Lucifer obscurus, nec quem cognoscere posses,
Illâ nocte fuit: quoniamque excedere Olympo
Non licuit, densis texit sua nubibus ora.

THE CAVE OF SLEEP.

Æolis interea tantorum ignara malorum
Dinumerat noctes: et jam, quas induat ille,
Festinat vestes; jam quas, ubi venerit ille,
Ipsa gerat; reditusque sibi promittit inanes.
Omnibus illa quidem superis pia thura ferebat;
Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat,
Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras;
Utque foret sospes conjux suus, utque rediret,
Optabat, nullamque sibi præferret. At illi
Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere solum.
At dea non ultrà pro functo morte rogari
Sustinet; utque manus funestas arceat aris,
'Iri, meæ,' dixit, 'fidissima nuncia vocis,
Vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam:
Exstinctique jube Ceÿcis imagine mittat
Somnia ad Halcyonen, veros imitantia casus.'
Dixerat. Induitur velamina mille colorum
Iris, et arquato cœlum curvamine signans
Tecta petit jussi sub rupe latentia regis.
Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni:
Quò nunquam radiis oriens, mediusve, cadensve
Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mixtæ
Exhalantur humo, dubiæque crepuscula lucis.
Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
Evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt
Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser.
Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ.

Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens
Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
Ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent,
Innumeræque herbæ, quarum de lacte soporem
Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.
Janua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat,
Nulla domo totâ, custos in limine nullus.
At medio torus est, ebeno sublimis in atrâ,
Plumeus, unicolor, pullo velamine tectus;
Quò cubat ipse deus, membris languore solutis.
Hunc circa passim, varias imitantia formas,
Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
Silva gerit frondes, ejectas litus arenas.
Quò simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
Somnia dimovit, vestis fulgore reluxit
Sacra domus; tardâque deus gravitate jacentes
Vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens,
Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento,
Excussit tandem sibi se, cubitoque levatus,
Quid veniat, (cognôrat enim) scitatur. At illa:
'Somne, quies rerum, placidissime, Somne, deorum,
Pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corda diurnis
Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori,
Somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas,
Herculeâ Trachine jube, sub imagine regis,
Halcyonen adeant, simulacraque naufraga fingant.
Imperat hoc Juno.' Postquam mandata peregit
Iris, abit: neque enim ulteriùs tolerare vaporis
Vim poterat. Labique ut somnum sensit in artus,
Effugit, et remeat per quos modò venerat arcus.
At pater e populo natorum mille suorum

Excitat artificem, simulatoremque figuræ,
Morphea. Non illo jussos solertiùs alter
Exprimit incessus, vultumque sonumque loquendi.
Adjicit et vestes, et consuetissima cuique
Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur. At alter
Fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens.
Hunc Icelon superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus
Nominat. Est etiam diversæ tertius artis
Phantasos. Ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque,
Quæque vacant animâ, feliciter omnia transit.
Regibus hi, ducibusque suos ostendere vultus
Nocte solent: populos alii plebemque pererrant.
Præterit hos senior: cunctisque e fratribus unum
Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus
Eligit: et rursus molli languore solutus
Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.

VISION OF HALCYONE.

Ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis,
Per tenebras: intraque moræ breve tempus in urbem
Pervenit Hæmoniam: positisque e corpore pennis
In faciem Ceÿcis abit: formâque sub illâ
Luridus, exsangui similis, sine vestibus ullis,
Conjugis ante torum miseræ stetit. Uda videtur
Barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.
Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso,
Hæc ait: 'Agnoscis Ceÿca, miserrima conjux?
An mea mutata est facies nece? Respice; nosces:
Inveniesque tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram.
Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt.

Occidimus: falsæ tibi me promittere noli.
Nubilus Ægæo deprendit in æquore navim
Auster, et ingenti jactatam flamine solvit:
Oraque nostra, tuum frustrà clamantia nomen,
Implêrunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nuntiat auctor
Ambiguus: non ista vagis rumoribus audis:
Ipse ego fata tibi præsens mea naufragus edo.
Surge, age: da lacrymas, lugubriaque indue; nec me
Indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.'
Adjicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa
Crederet esse sui. Fletus quòque fundere veros
Visus erat: gestumque manus Ceÿcis habebant.
Ingemit Halcyone lacrymans, motatque lacertos
Per somnum; corpusque petens amplectitur auras:
Exclamatque, 'Mane. Quò te rapis? ibimus unà.'
Voce suâ, specieque viri turbata, soporem
Excutit: et primò, si sit, circumspicit, illic,
Quà modò visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri
Intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam,
Percutit ora manu, laniatque a pectore vestes,
Pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crinem solvere curat;
Scindit: et altrici, quæ luctûs causa, roganti,
'Nulla est Halcyone, nulla est,' ait; 'occidit unà
Cum Ceÿce suo. Solantia tollite verba.
Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique, manusque
Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi.
Umbra fuit: sed et umbra tamen manifesta, virique
Vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quæris, habebat
Adsuetos vultus; nec, quo priùs, ore nitebat.
Pallentem nudumque et adhuc humente capillo
Infelix vidi: stetit hoc miserabilis ipso
Ecce loco:' et quærit, vestigia si qua supersint.

'Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam;
Et, ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerere, rogabam?
At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas,
Me quòque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum
Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quidquam
Non simul egissem, nec mors discreta fuisset.
Nunc absens pereo, jactor nunc fluctibus absens:
Et sine me me pontus habet. Crudelior ipso
Sit mihi mens pelago, si vitam ducere nitar
Longiùs, et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.
Sed neque pugnabo: nec te, miserande, relinquam:
Et tibi nunc saltem veniam comes: inque sepulcro,
Si non urna, tamen junget nos litera; si non
Ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.'
Plura dolor prohibet; verboque intervenit omni
Plangor, et attonito gemitus e corde trahuntur.

CEŸX AND HALCYONE CHANGED TO BIRDS.

Mane erat: egreditur tectis ad litus, et illum
Mœsta locum repetit, de quo spectârat euntem.
Dumque, 'Moratus ibi;' dumque, 'Hìc retinacula solvit,
Hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula litore,' dicit,
Dumque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque
Prospicit; in liquidâ, spatio distante, tuetur
Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aquâ: primòque, quid illud
Esset, erat dubium. Postquam paulo appulit unda,
Et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat,
Qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est,
Et, tanquam ignoto lacrymam daret, 'Heu, miser,' inquit,
'Quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi!' Fluctibus actum
Fit propiùs corpus. Quod quo magìs illa tuetur,

Hoc minùs et minùs est amens sua. Jamque propinquæ
Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoscere posset,
Cernit. Erat conjux. 'Ille est,' exclamat: et unà
Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque trementes
Ad Ceÿca manus, 'Sic, o carissime conjux,
Sic ad me, miserande, redis?' ait. Adjacet undis
Facta manu moles, quæ primas æquoris iras
Frangit, et incursus quæ prædelassat aquarum.
Insilit huc: mirumque fuit potuisse; volabat:
Percutiensque levem modò natis aëra pennis,
Stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas.
Dumque volat, mœsto similem, plenumque querelæ
Ora dedêre sonum, tenui crepitantia rostro.
Ut verò tetigit mutum et sine sanguine corpus,
Dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,
Frigida nequicquam duro dedit oscula rostro.
Senserit hoc Ceÿx, an vultum motibus undæ
Tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat: at ille
Senserat. Et tandem, superis miserantibus, ambo
Alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius îsdem
Tunc quòque mansit amor, nec conjugiale solutum
Fœdus in alitibus. Coëunt, fiuntque parentes:
Perque dies placidos, hiberno tempore, septem
Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis.
Tum via tuta maris: ventos custodit, et arcet
Æolus egressu, præstatque nepotibus æquor.

BOOK XII.

ABODE OF FAME.

v. 39.

Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque, fretumque,
Cœlestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi;
Unde, quod est usquam, quàmvis regionibus absit,
Inspicitur, penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
Fama tenet, summâque domum sibi legit in arce:
Innumerosque aditus, ac mille foramina tectis
Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis.
Nocte dieque patet. Tota est ex ære sonanti:
Tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit.
Nulla quies intus, nullâque silentia parte.
Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvæ murmura vocis:
Qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis
Esse solent: qualemve sonum, cùm Jupiter atras
Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.
Atria turba tenent: veniunt leve vulgus, euntque:
Mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
Millia rumorum, confusaque verba volutant.
E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures:
Hi narrata ferunt aliò: mensuraque ficti
Crescit, et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.
Illìc Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,
Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores,
Seditioque repens, dubioque auctore Susurri.
Ipsa quid in cœlo rerum, pelagoque geratur,
Et tellure, videt, totumque inquirit in orbem.

DEATH OF CYCNUS.

Fecerat hæc notum Graias cum milite forti
Adventare rates, neque inexspectatus in armis
Hostis adest: prohibent aditu, litusque tuentur
Troes, et Hectoreâ primus fataliter hastâ,
Protesilaë, cadis: commissaque prœlia magno
Stant Danais, fortisque animæ nece cognitus Hector.
Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera posset,
Sanguine senserunt: et jam Sigæa rubebant
Litora: jam leto proles Neptunia, Cycnus
Mille viros dederat: jam curru instabat Achilles,
Troaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu
Agmina, perque acies, aut Cycnum aut Hectora quærens,
Congreditur Cycno; decimum dilatus in annum
Hector erat. Tum colla jugo candentia pressos
Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem;
Concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,
'Quisquis es, o juvenis, solatia mortis habeto,'
Dixit, 'ab Hæmonio quòd sis jugulatus Achille.'
Hactenus Æacides: vocem gravis hasta secuta est.
Sed quamquam certâ nullus fuit error in hastâ,
Nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri:
Utque hebeti pectus tantummodo contudit ictu;
'Nate Deâ, nam te famâ prænovimus,' inquit
Ille, 'quid a nobis vulnus miraris abesse?'
Mirabatur enim. 'Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis
Fulva jubis cassis, nec onus cava parma sinistræ
Auxilio mihi sunt; decor est quæsitus ab istis.
Mars quòque ob hoc capere arma solet: removebitur omne
Tegminis officium; tamen indestrictus abibo.

Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui
Nereaque, et natas, et totum temperet æquor.'
Dixit; et hæsurum clypei curvamine telum
Misit in Æaciden, quod et æs, et proxima rupit
Terga novena boum, decimo tamen orbe moratum.
Excutit hoc heros, rursusque trementia forti
Tela manu torsit; rursus sine vulnere corpus,
Sincerumque fuit; nec tertia cuspis apertum,
Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cycnum.
Haud secus exarsit, quàm circo taurus aperto,
Cùm sua terribili petit irritamina cornu
Pœniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit.
Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastæ.
Hærebat ligno: 'Manus est mea debilis ergo;
Quasque,' ait, 'antè habuit vires, effudit in uno.
Nam certè valuit, vel cùm Lyrnesia primus
Mœnia disjeci; vel cùm Tenedonque, suoque
Eetioneas implevi sanguine Thebas;
Vel cùm purpureus populari cæde Caycus
Fluxit, opusque meæ bis sensit Telephus hastæ.
Hìc quòque tot cæsis, quorum per litus acervos
Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra, valetque.'
Dixit: et, antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam
Misit in adversum Lyciâ de plebe Menœten,
Loricamque simul, subjectaque pectora rupit;
Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,
Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum,
Atque ait: 'Hæc manus est; hæc, quâ modò vicimus, hasta;
Utar in hunc îsdem: sit in hoc precor exitus idem.'
Sic fatus, Cycnumque petit; nec fraxinus errat,
Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro;

Inde, velut muro solidâve a caute, repulsa est.
Quà tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cycnum
Viderat, et frustrà fuerat gavisus Achilles:
Vulnus erat nullum; sanguis erat ille Menœtæ.
Tum vero præceps curru fremebundus ab alto
Desilit, et nitido securum cominus hostem
Ense petens, parmam gladio, galeamque cavari
Cernit, et in duro lædi quòque corpore ferrum.
Haud tulit ulteriùs; clypeoque adversa reducto
Ter quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsat;
Cedentique sequens instat, turbatque, ruitque,
Attonitoque negat requiem: pavor occupat illum,
Ante oculosque natant tenebræ, retroque ferenti
Aversos passus, medio lapis obstitit arvo.
Quem super impulsum resupino pectore Cycnum
Vi multa vertit, terræque adflixit Achilles.
Tum, clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris,
Vincla trahit galeæ; quæ presso subdita mento
Elidunt fauces, et respiramen iterque
Eripiunt animæ: victum spoliare parabat:
Arma relicta videt: corpus deus æquoris album
Contulit in volucrem, cujus modo nomen habebat.

ACHILLES SLAIN BY PARIS.

v. 580.

At deus, æquoreas qui cuspide temperat undas,
In volucrem corpus nati Stheneleida versum
Mente dolet patriâ, sævumque perosus Achillem
Exercet memores, plùs quàm civiliter, iras.
Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello,
Talibus intonsum compellat Smynthea dictis:

'O mihi de fratris longè gratissime natis,
Irrita qui mecum posuisti mœnia Trojæ,
Ecquid, ut has jamjam casuras adspicis arces,
Ingemis? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros
Millia cæsa doles? ecquid, ne persequar omnes,
Hectoris umbra subit, circum sua Pergama tracti?
Cùm tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso,
Vivit adhuc, operis nostri populator, Achilles.
Det mihi se: faxo, triplici quid cuspide possim,
Sentiat: at quoniam concurrere cominus hosti
Non datur, occultâ nec opinum perde sagittâ.'
Annuit; atque animo pariter patruoque suoque
Delius indulgens, nebulâ velatus in agmen
Pervenit Iliacum, mediâque in cæde virorum
Rara per ignotos spargentem cernit Achivos
Tela Parin: fassusque deum, 'Quid spicula perdis
Sanguine plebis?' ait: 'si qua est tibi cura tuorum,
Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres.'
Dixit: et ostendens sternentem Troïa ferro
Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum,
Certaque letiferâ direxit spicula dextrâ.
Quod Priamus gaudere senex post Hectora posset,
Hoc fuit. Ille igitur tantorum victor, Achille,
Vinceris a timido Graiæ raptore maritæ!
At si fœmineo fuerat tibi Marte cadendum,
Thermodontiacâ malles cecidisse bipenni.
Jam timor ille Phrygum, decus et tutela Pelasgi
Nominis, Æacides, caput insuperabile bello,
Arserat: armârat deus idem, idemque cremârat.
Jam cinis est, et de tam magno restat Achille
Nescio quid, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam.
At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem:

Hæc illi mensura viro respondet, et hac est
Par sibi Pelides, nec inania Tartara sentit.
Ipse etiam, ut, cujus fuerit, cognoscere possis,
Bella movet clypeus, deque armis arma feruntur.
Non ea Tydides, non audet Oïleos Ajax,
Non minor Atrides, non bello major et ævo
Poscere, non alii: soli Telamone creato
Laertâque, fuit tantæ fiducia laudis.
A se Tantalides onus invidiamque removit,
Argolicosque duces mediis considere castris
Jussit, et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes.

BOOK XIII.

CONTEST CONCERNING THE ARMS OF ACHILLES.

SPEECH OF AJAX.

v. 1.

Consedêre duces: et, vulgi stante coronâ,
Surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax.
Utque erat impatiens iræ, Sigeïa torvo
Litora respexit, classemque in litore, vultu:
Intendensque manus, 'Agimus, prô Jupiter,' inquit,
'Ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulysses!
At non Hectoreïs dubitavit cedere flammis;
Quas ego sustinui, quas hac a classe fugavi.
Tutius est fictis igitur contendere verbis,
Quàm pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum,

Nec facere est isti: quantumque ego Marte feroci,
Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.
Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi,
Esse reor: vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses,
Quæ sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est.
Præmia magna peti fateor: sed demit honorem
Æmulus. Ajaci non est tenuisse superbum,
Sit licèt hoc ingens, quidquid speravit Ulysses.
Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus;
Quo cùm victus erit, mecum certâsse feretur.
Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset,
Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus,
Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit:
Litoraque intravit Pagasæâ Colcha carinâ.
Æacus huic pater est, qui jura silentibus illic
Reddit, ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget.
Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque fatetur
Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax.
Nec tamen hæc series in causâ prosit, Achivi,
Si mihi cum magno non est communis Achille.
Frater erat; fraterna peto. Quid sanguine cretus
Sisyphio, furtisque, et fraude simillimus illi,
Inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?
An quòd in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni,
Arma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille,
Ultima qui cepit, detrectavitque furore
Militiam ficto: donec solertior isto,
Sed sibi inutilior, timidi commenta retexit
Naupliades animi, vitataque traxit in arma?
Optima nunc sumat, qui sumere noluit ulla:
Nos inhonorati, et donis patruelibus orbi,
Obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, simus.
Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus, esset;

Nec comes hic Phrygias unquam venisset ad arces
Hortator scelerum! Non te, Pœantia proles,
Expositum Lemnos nostro cum crimine haberet:
Qui nunc, ut memorant, silvestribus abditus antris,
Saxa moves gemitu, Laërtiadæque precaris,
Quæ meruit: quæ, si dî sunt, non vana preceris.
Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma,
Heu! pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ
Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque,
Velaturque aliturque avibus; volucresque petendo
Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis.
Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssem.
Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus.
Viveret, aut certè letum sine crimine haberet.
Quem malè convicti nimiùm memor iste furoris
Prodere rem Danaam finxit: fictumque probavit
Crimen, et ostendit, quod jam præfoderat, aurum.
Ergo aut exsilio vires subduxit Achivis
Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulysses.
Qui licèt eloquio fidum quòque Nestora vincat,
Haud tamen efficiet, desertum ut Nestora crimen
Esse rear nullum. Qui cùm imploraret Ulyssem
Vulnere tardus equi, fessusque senilibus annis,
Proditus a socio est. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi
Scit bene Tydides, qui nomine sæpe vocatum
Corripuit; trepidoque fugam exprobravit amico.
Adspiciunt oculis superi mortalia justis.
En eget auxilio, qui non tulit: utque reliquit,
Sic linquendus erat. Legem sibi dixerat ipse.
Conclamat socios. Adsum, videoque trementem,
Pallentemque metu, ac trepidantem morte futurâ.
Opposui molem clypei, texique jacentem;

Servavique animam (minimum est hoc laudis) inertem.
Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum:
Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque timorem:
Post clypeumque late: et mecum contende sub illo.
At postquam eripui; cui standi vulnera vires
Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit.
Hector adest, secumque deos in prœlia ducit:
Quàque ruit, non tu tantùm terreris, Ulysse,
Sed fortes etiam: tantum trahit ille timoris.
Hunc ego sanguineæ successu cædis ovantem
Cominus ingenti resupinum pondere fudi.
Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus
Sustinui; sortemque meam vovistis, Achivi:
Et vestræ valuêre preces. Si quæritis hujus
Fortunam pugnæ; non sum superatus ab illo.
Ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque
In Danaas classes: ubi nunc facundus Ulysses?
Nempe ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes,
Spem vestri reditûs. Date tot pro navibus arma.
Quòd si vera licet mihi dicere; quæritur istis,
Quàm mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria nostra est,
Atque Ajax armis, non Ajaci arma petuntur.
Conferat his Ithacus Rhesum, imbellemque Dolona,
Priamidenque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum.
Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto:
Si semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma;
Dividite: et major pars sit Diomedis in illis.
Quò tamen hæc Ithaco? qui clàm, qui semper inermis
Rem gerit: et furtis incautum decipit hostem?
Ipse nitor galeæ, claro radiantis ab auro,
Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.
Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex

Pondera tanta feret: nec non onerosa gravisque
Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis:
Nec clypeus, vasti cælatus imagine mundi,
Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta sinistræ.
Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus?
Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi,
Cur spolieris, erit; non, cur metuaris ab hoste.
Et fuga, quâ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis,
Tarda futura tibi est, gestamina tanta trahenti.
Adde, quòd iste tuus, tam rarò prœlia passus,
Integer est clypeus: nostro, qui tela ferendo
Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus.
Denique, quid verbis opus est? spectemur agendo:
Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hostes;
Inde jubete peti: et referentem ornate relatis.'

SPEECH OF ULYSSES.

Finierat Telamone satus, vulgique secutum
Ultima murmur erat: donec Laërtius heros
Adstitit, atque oculos paulùm tellure moratos
Sustulit ad proceres, exspectatoque resolvit
Ora sono: neque abest facundis gratia dictis.
'Si mea cum vestris valuissent vota, Pelasgi,
Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis heres:
Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, Achille.
Quem quoniam non æqua mihi vobisque negârunt
Fata,' (manuque simul veluti lacrymantia tersit
Lumina,) 'quis magno meliùs succedat Achilli,
Quàm per quem magnus Danaïs successit Achilles?
Huic modò ne prosit, quòd, ut est, hebes esse videtur:
Neve mihi noceat, quòd vobis semper, Achivi,

Profuit ingenium: meaque hæc facundia, si qua est,
Quæ nunc pro domino, pro vobis sæpe locuta est,
Invidiâ careat: bona nec sua quisque recuset.
Nam genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco. Sed enim, quia retulit Ajax
Esse Jovis pronepos, nostri quòque sanguinis auctor
Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo.
Nam mihi Laërtes pater est, Arcesius illi,
Jupiter huic: neque in his quisquam damnatus et exsul.
Est quòque per matrem Cyllenius addita nobis
Altera nobilitas: deus est in utroque parente.
Sed neque materno quòd sum generosior ortu,
Nec mihi quòd pater est fraterni sanguinis insons,
Proposita arma peto: meritis expendite causam.
Dummodo quòd fratres Telamon Peleusque fuerunt,
Ajacis meritum non sit: nec sanguinis ordo,
Sed virtutis honos spoliis quæratur in istis.
Aut si proximitas primusque requiritur heres,
Est genitor Peleus, est Pyrrhus filius illi.
Quis locus Ajaci? Phthiam Scyronve ferantur.
Nec minùs est isto Teucer patruelis Achilli.
Num petit ille tamen? num sperat, ut auferat arma?
Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur,
Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprendere dictis
In promptu mihi sit: rerum tamen ordine ducar.
Præscia venturi genitrix Nerëia leti
Dissimulat cultu natum. Deceperat omnes,
In quibus Ajacem, sumptæ fallacia vestis.
Arma ego femineis, animum motura virilem,
Mercibus inserui. Neque adhuc projecerat heros
Virgineos habitus, cùm parmam hastamque tenenti,
'Nate deâ,' dixi, 'tibi se peritura reservant

Pergama. Quid dubitas ingentem evertere Trojam?'
Injecique manum, fortemque ad fortia misi.
Ergo opera illius mea sunt. Ego Telephon hastâ
Pugnantem domui: victum orantemque refeci.
Quòd Thebæ cecidêre, meum est; me credite Lesbon,
Me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan, Apollinis urbes,
Et Syron cepisse: meâ concussa putate
Procubuisse solo Lyrnesia mœnia dextrâ.
Utque alios taceam, qui sævum perdere posset
Hectora, nempe dedi: per me jacet inclytus Hector.
Illis hæc armis, quibus est inventus Achilles,
Arma peto: vivo dederam, post fata reposco.
Ut dolor unius Danaos pervenit ad omnes,
Aulidaque Euboïcam complêrunt mille carinæ;
Exspectata diu, nulla, aut contraria classi,
Flamina sunt: duræque jubent Agamemnona sortes
Immeritam sævæ natam mactare Dianæ.
Denegat hoc genitor, divisque irascitur ipsis:
Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis
Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti.
Nunc equidem fateor, fassoque ignoscat Atrides;
Difficilem tenui sub iniquo judice causam.
Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique
Summa movet sceptri, laudem ut cum sanguine penset.
Mittor et ad matrem, quæ non hortanda, sed astu
Decipienda fuit. Quò si Telamonius îsset,
Orba suis essent etiamnum lintea ventis.
Mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces:
Visaque et intrata est altæ mihi curia Trojæ.
Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi,
Quàm mihi mandârat communis Græcia, causam:
Accusoque Parin, prædamque, Helenamque reposco:

Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junctum.
At Paris, et fratres, et qui rapuêre sub illo,
Vix tenuêre manus (scis hoc, Menelaë) nefandas:
Primaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa pericli.
Longa referre mora est, quæ consilioque manuque
Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli.
Post acies primas, urbis se mœnibus hostes
Continuêre diu; nec aperti copia Martis
Ulla fuit: decimo demum pugnavimus anno.
Quid facis interea, qui nil nisi prœlia nôsti?
Quis tuus usus erat? Nam si mea facta requiris,
Hostibus insidior: fossas munimine cingo:
Consolor socios, ut longi tædia belli
Mente ferant placidâ: doceo quo simus alendi,
Armandive modo: mittor quò postulat usus.
Ecce Jovis monitu, deceptus imagine somni,
Rex jubet incepti curam dimittere belli.
Ille potest auctore suam defendere causam.
Non sinat hoc Ajax, delendaque Pergama poscat;
Quodque potest, pugnet. Cur non remoratur ituros?
Cur non arma capit? Dat, quod vaga turba sequatur?
Non erat hoc nimium nunquam nisi magna loquenti.
Quid, quòd et ipse fugis? vidi, puduitque videre,
Cùm tu terga dares, inhonestaque vela parares.
Nec mora, 'Quid facitis? quæ vos dementia,' dixi,
'Concitat, o socii, captam dimittere Trojam?
Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno?'
Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum
Fecerat, aversos profugâ de classe reduxi.
Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes:
Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quidquam
Audet: at ausus erat reges incessere dictis

Thersites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis.
Erigor, et trepidos cives exhortor in hostem:
Amissamque meâ virtutem voce reposco.
Tempore ab hoc, quodcunque potest fecisse videri
Fortiter iste, meum est: qui dantem terga retraxi.
Denique de Danaïs quis te laudatve petitve?
At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta:
Me probat: et socio semper confidit Ulysse.
Est aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum
A Diomede legi. Nec me sors ire jubebat:
Sic tamen et spreto noctisque hostisque periclo,
Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygiâ de gente Dolona
Interimo: non antè tamen, quàm cuncta coëgi
Prodere, et edidici, quid perfida Troja pararet.
Omnia cognôram: nec, quod specularer, habebam:
Et jam promissâ poteram cum laude reverti.
Haud contentus eâ, petii tentoria Rhesi,
Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi.
Atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus,
Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos;
Cujus equos pretium pro noctè poposcerat hostis,
Arma negate mihi: fueritque benignior Ajax.
Quid Lycii referam Sarpedonis agmina ferro
Devastata meo? Cum multo sanguine fudi
Cœranon, Hippasiden et, Alastoraque, Chromiumque,
Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque,
Exitioque dedi cum Chersidamante Thoona,
Et Charopen, fatisque immitibus Ennomon actum:
Quique minùs celebres nostrâ sub mœnibus urbis
Procubuêre manu. Sunt et mihi vulnera, cives,
Ipso pulchra loco: nec vanis credite verbis:
Aspicite en!' (vestemque manu diducit) et, 'Hæc sunt

Pectora semper,' ait, 'vestris exercita rebus.
At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos
Sanguinis in socios: et habet sine vulnere corpus.
Quid tamen hoc refert, si se pro classe Pelasgâ
Arma tulisse refert contra Troasque Jovemque?
Confiteorque, tulit: neque enim bene facta malignè
Detrectare meum est: sed nec communia solus
Occupet, atque aliquem vobis quòque reddat honorem.
Repulit Actorides, sub imagine tutus Achillis,
Troas ab arsuris cum defensore carinis.
Ausum etiam Hectoreo solum concurrere Marti
Se putat, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique;
Nonus in officio, et prælatus munere sortis.
Sed tamen eventus vestræ, fortissime, pugnæ
Quis fuit? Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo.
Me miserum, quanto cogor meminisse dolore
Temporis illius, quo, Graiûm murus, Achilles
Procubuit! Nec me lacrymæ, luctusve, timorve
Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem.
His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus Achillis
Et simul arma tuli: quæ nunc quòque ferre laboro.
Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires:
Est animus vestros certè sensurus honores.
Scilicet idcirco pro gnato cærula mater
Ambitiosa suo fuit, ut cœlestia dona,
Artis opus tantæ, rudis et sine pectore miles
Indueret! neque enim clypei cælamina nôrit,
Oceanum, et terras, cumque alto sidera cœlo,
Pleïadasque, Hyadasque, immunemque æquoris Arcton,
Diversasque urbes, nitidumque Orionis ensem.
Postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma.
Quid? quòd me, duri fugientem munera belli,

Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori?
Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?
Si simulâsse vocat crimen, simulavimus ambo.
Si mora pro culpâ est, ego sum maturior illo.
Me pia detinuit conjux; pia mater Achillem:
Primaque sunt illis data tempora, cetera vobis.
Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen
Cum tanto commune viro. Deprensus Ulyssis
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis, Ulysses.
Neve in me stolidæ convicia fundere linguæ
Admiremur eum: vobis quòque digna pudore
Objicit. An falso Palameden crimine turpe
Accusâsse mihi, vobis damnâsse decorum est?
Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum,
Tamque patens, valuit: nec vos audîstis in illo
Crimina; vidistis, pretioque objecta patebant.
Nec Pœantiaden quòd habet Vulcania Lemnos,
Esse reus merui: factum defendite vestrum,
Consensistis enim: nec me suasisse negabo,
Ut se subtraheret bellique viæque labori,
Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores.
Paruit, et vivit. Non hæc sententia tantùm
Fida, sed et felix; cùm sit satis, esse fidelem.
Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poscunt,
Ne mandate mihi: meliùs Telamonius ibit,
Eloquioque virum morbis irâque furentem
Molliet, aut aliquâ producet callidus arte.
Antè retro Simoïs fluet, et sine frondibus Ide
Stabit, et auxilium promittet Achaïa Trojæ,
Quàm, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus,
Ajacis stolidi Danaïs sollertia prosit.
Sis licèt infestus sociis, regique, mihique,

Dure Philoctete; licèt exsecrere, meumque
Devoveas sine fine caput, cupiasque dolenti
Me tibi fortè dari, nostrumque haurire cruorem;
Te tamen aggrediar, [mecumque reducere nitar.]
Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis,
Quàm sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus:
Quàm responsa deûm, Trojanaque fata, retexi:
Quàm rapui Phrygiæ signum penetrale Minervæ
Hostibus e mediis. Et se mihi comparet Ajax?
Nempe capi Trojam prohibebant fata sine illis.
Fortis ubi est Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia magni
Verba viri? Cur hìc metuis? cur audet Ulysses
Ire per excubias, et se committere nocti?
Perque feros enses, non tantùm mœnia Troum,
Verùm etiam summas arces intrare, suâque
Eripere æde deam, raptamque efferre per hostes?
Quæ nisi fecissem, frustrà Telamone creatus
Gestâsset lævâ taurorum tergora septem.
Illâ nocte mihi Trojæ victoria parta est:
Pergama tum vici, cùm vinci posse coëgi.
Desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure nobis
Ostentare meum: pars est sua laudis in illis.
Nec tu, cùm sociâ clypeum pro classe tenebas,
Solus eras: tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus.
Qui, nisi pugnacem sciret sapiente minorem
Esse, nec indomitæ deberi præmia dextræ,
Ipse quòque hæc peteret: peteret moderatior Ajax,
Eurypylusque ferox, claroque Andremone natus:
Nec minùs Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eâdem
Meriones: peteret majoris frater Atridæ.
Quippe manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi)
Consiliis cessêre meis. Tibi dextera bello

Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostri.
Tu vires sine mente geris: mihi cura futuri est.
Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum
Eligit Atrides: tu tantùm corpore prodes;
Nos animo: quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit
Remigis officium; quanto dux milite major,
Tanto ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro
Pectora sunt potiora manu: vigor omnis in illis.
At vos, o proceres, vigili date præmia vestro;
Proque tot annorum curâ, quos anxius egi,
Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris.
Jam labor in fine est: obstantia fata removi:
Altaque, posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi.
Per spes nunc socias, casuraque mœnia Troum,
Perque deos oro, quos hosti nuper ademi;
Per, si quid superest, quod sit sapienter agendum;
Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitique petendum;
Si Trojæ fatis aliquid restare putatis;
Este mei memores: aut si mihi non datis arma;
Huic date.' Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ.

Mota manus procerum est: et, quid facundia posset,
Re patuit; fortisque viri tulit arma disertus.
Hectora qui solus, qui ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque
Sustinuit toties, unam non sustinet iram:
Invictumque virum vincit dolor. Arripit ensem:
Et, 'Meus hic certè est. An et hunc sibi poscet Ulysses?
Hoc,' ait, 'utendum est in me mihi: quique cruore
Sæpe Phrygum maduit, domini nunc cæde madebit:
Ne quisquam Ajacem possit superare, nisi Ajax.'
Dixit: et in pectus, tum denique vulnera passum,
Quà patuit ferro, letalem condidit ensem:

Nec valuêre manus infixum educere telum:
Expulit ipse cruor: rubefactaque sanguine tellus
Purpureum viridi genuit de cespite florem,
Qui priùs Œbalio fuerat de vulnere natus.
Litera communis mediis pueroque viroque
Inscripta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

THE GREEKS LEAVE TROY.

Victor ad Hipsipyles patriam, clarique Thoantis,
Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum,
Vela dat, ut referat, Tirynthia tela, sagittas.
Quæ postquam ad Graios, domino comitante, revexit,
Imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello.
Troja simul Priamusque cadunt: Priameïa conjux
Perdidit infelix hominis post omnia formam,
Externasque novo latratu terruit auras.
Longus in augustum quà clauditur Hellespontus,
Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis:
Exiguumque senis Priami Jovis ara cruorem
Combiberat. Tractata comis antistita Phœbi
Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas.
Dardanidas matres patriorum signa deorum,
Dum licet, amplexas, succensaque templa tenentes
Invidiosa trahunt victores præmia Graii.
Mittitur Astyanax illis de turribus, unde
Pugnantem pro se, proavitaque regna tuentem,
Sæpe videre patrem, monstratum a matre, solebat.
Jamque viam suadet Boreas, flatuque secundo
Carbasa mota sonant: jubet uti navita ventis.
'Troja, vale; rapimur,' clamant, dantque oscula terræ
Troades, et patriæ fumantia tecta relinquunt.

Ultima conscendit classem (miserabile visu)
In mediis Hecube natorum inventa sepulcris.
Prensantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem
Dulichiæ traxêre manus. Tamen unius hausit,
Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.
Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem,
Inferias inopes, crinem lacrymasque relinquit.
Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ contraria tellus,
Bistoniis habitata viris. Polymestoris illic
Regia dives erat, cui te commisit alendum
Clàm, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab armis.
Consilium sapiens, sceleris nisi præmia magnas
Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari.
Ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ensem
Rex Thracum, juguloque sui defigit alumni:
Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimina possent,
Exanimem e scopulo subjectas misit in undas.

SACRIFICE OF POLYXENA.

Litore Threïcio classem religârat Atrides,
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicior esset.
Hic subitò, quantus, cùm viveret, esse solebat,
Exit humo latè ruptâ, similisque minaci,
Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles,
Quo ferus injusto petiit Agamemnona ferro.
'Immemoresque mei disceditis,' inquit, 'Achivi?
Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostræ?
Ne facite: utque meum non sit sine honore sepulcrum,
Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes.'
Dixit: et, immiti sociis parentibus umbræ,
Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propè sola fovebat,

Fortis, et infelix, et plusquam fœmina, virgo
Ducitur ad tumulum, diroque fit hostia busto.
Quæ memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris
Admota est, sensitque sibi fera sacra parari;
Utque Neoptolemum stantem, ferrumque tenentem,
Inque suo vidit figentem lumina vultu;
'Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine,' dixit:
'Nulla mora est. At tu jugulo, vel pectore telum
Conde meo:' jugulumque simul pectusque retexit.
'Scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena ferrem,
Aut per tale sacrum numen placabitur ullum.
Mors tantùm vellem matrem mea fallere posset.
Mater obest, minuitque necis mihi gaudia: quamvis
Non mea mors illi, verùm sua vita gemenda est.
Vos modò, ne Stygios adeam non libera manes,
Este procul; si justa peto: tactuque viriles
Virgineo removete manus: acceptior illi,
Quisquis is est, quem cæde meâ placare paratis,
Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri
Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis,
Non captiva, rogat; genitrici corpus inemptum
Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulcri,
Sed lacrymis. Tunc, cùm poterat, redimebat et auro.'
Dixerat. At populus lacrymas, quas illa tenebat,
Non tenet. Ipse etiam flens invitusque sacerdos
Præbita conjecto rupit præcordia ferro.
Illa, super terram defecto poplite labens,
Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus.
Troades excipiunt, deploratosque recensent
Priamidas, et quid dederit domus una cruoris.
Teque gemunt, virgo, teque, o modò regia conjux,
Regia dicta parens, Asiæ florentis imago;

Nunc etiam prædæ mala sors: quam victor Ulysses
Esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora partu
Edideras. Dominum matri vix reperit Hector.
Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane,
Quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque, viroque,
Huic quoque dat lacrymas; lacrymas in vulnera fundit:
Osculaque ore legit, consuetaque pectora plangit:
Canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,
Plura quidem, sed et hæc, laniato pectore dixit:
'Nata tuæ (quid enim superest?) dolor ultime matri,
Nata, jaces, videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus.
En, ne perdiderim quemquam sine cæde meorum,
Tu quòque vulnus habes. At te, quia femina, rebar
A ferro tutam: cecidisti et femina ferro.
Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
Exitium Trojæ, nostrique orbator, Achilles.
At postquam Paridis cecidit Phœbique sagittis,
"Nunc certè," dixi, "non est metuendus Achilles."
Nunc quòque mî metuendus erat. Cinis ipse sepulti
In genus hoc sævit: tumulo quòque sensimus hostem:
Æacidæ fœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens:
Eventuque gravi finita est publica clades:
Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama restant:
In cursuque meus dolor est. Modò maxima rerum,
Tot generis natisque potens, nuribusque viroque,
Nunc trahor exsul, inops, tumulis avulsa meorum,
Penelopæ munus: quæ me, data pensa trahentem,
Matribus ostendens Ithacis, "Hæc Hectoris illa est
Clara parens, hæc est," dicet, "Priameïa conjux."
Postque tot amissos tu nunc, quæ sola levabas
Maternos luctus, hostilia busta piâsti.
Inferias hosti peperi. Quò ferrea resto?

Quidve moror? quò me servas, damnosa senectus?
Quid, dî crudeles, nisi quò nova funera cernam,
Vivacem differtis anum? Quis posse putaret
Felicem Priamum, post diruta Pergama, dici?
Felix morte suâ, nec te, mea nata, peremptam
Adspicit, et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit.
At, puto, funeribus dotabere, regia virgo;
Condeturque tuum monumentis corpus avitis.
Non hæc est fortuna domûs. Tibi munera matris
Contingent fletus, peregrinæque haustus arenæ.
Omnia perdidimus. Superest, cur vivere tempus
In breve sustineam, proles gratissima matri,
Nunc solus, quondam minimus de stirpe virili,
Has datus Ismario regi Polydorus in oras.
Quid moror interea crudelia vulnera lymphis
Abluere, et sparsos immiti sanguine vultus?'

HECUBA CHANGED TO A DOG.

Dixit: et ad litus passu processit anili,
Albentes laniata comas. 'Date, Troades, urnam,'
Dixerat infelix, liquidas hauriret ut undas:
Adspicit ejectum Polydori in litore corpus,
Factaque Threïciis ingentia vulnera telis.
Troades exclamant: obmutuit illa dolore;
Et pariter vocem, lacrymasque introrsus obortas
Devorat ipse dolor: duroque simillima saxo
Torpet, et adversâ figit modò lumina terrâ;
Interdum torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus:
Nunc positi spectat vultum, nunc vulnera, nati,
Vulnera præcipuè: seque armat et instruit irâ.
Quâ simul exarsit, tanquam regina maneret,

Ulcisci statuit; pœnæque in imagine tota est.
Utque furit catulo lactente orbata leæna,
Signaque nacta pedum, sequitur, quem non videt, hostem;
Sic Hecube, postquam cum luctu miscuit iram,
Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum,
Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymestora cædis,
Colloquiumque petit: nam se monstrare relictum
Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum.
Credidit Odrysius, prædæque adsuetus amore,
In secreta venit: cum blando callidus ore,
'Tolle moras, Hecube,' dixit: 'da munera nato.
Omne fore illius quod das, quod et antè dedisti,
Per superos juro.' Spectat truculenta loquentem,
Falsaque jurantem: tumidâque exæstuat irâ;
Atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum
Involat, et digitos in perfida lumina condit,
Exspoliatque genas oculis, (facit ira valentem)
Immergitque manus: fœdataque sanguine sonti
Non lumen, neque enim superest, loca luminis haurit.
Clade suí Thracum gens irritata tyranni
Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu
Cœpit. At hæc missum rauco cum murmure saxum
Morsibus insequitur: rictuque in verba parato
Latravit, conata loqui. Locus exstat, et ex re
Nomen habet: veterumque diu memor illa malorum,
Tum quòque Sithonios ululavit mœsta per agros.
Illius Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos,
Illius fortuna deos quòque moverat omnes:
Sic omnes, ut et ipsa Jovis conjuxque sororque
Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos.

THE ASHES OF MEMNON CHANGED INTO BIRDS.

v. 576.

Non vacat Auroræ, quamquam îsdem faverat armis,
Cladibus et casu Trojæque Hecubæque moveri.
Cura deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit
Memnonis amissi, Phrygiis quem lutea campis
Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuspide mater.
Vidit; et ille color, quo matutina rubescunt
Tempora, palluerat: latuitque in nubibus æther.
At non impositos supremis ignibus artus
Sustinuit spectare parens: sed crine soluto,
Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non est
Dedignata Jovis, lacrymisque has addere voces:
'Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aureus æther,
(Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templa per orbem)
Diva tamen venio: non ut delubra, diesque
Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras.
Si tamen adspicias, quantùm tibi fœmina præstem,
Tum cùm luce novâ noctis confinia servo,
Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura; neque hic est
Nunc status Auroræ, meritos ut poscat honores.
Memnonis orba mei venio: qui fortia frustrà
Pro patruo tulit arma suo; primisque sub annis
Occidit a forti (sic vos voluistis) Achille.
Da, precor, huic aliquem, solatia mortis, honorem,
Summe deûm rector, maternaque vulnera leni.'
Jupiter annuerat; cùm Memnonis arduus alto
Corruit igne rogus, nigrique volumina fumi
Infecêre diem: veluti cùm flumina natas
Exhalant nebulas, nec sol admittitur infrà.

Atra favilla volat, glomerataque corpus in unum
Densatur, faciemque capit, sumitque calorem
Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua præbuit alas.
Et primò similis volucri, mox vera volucris
Insonuit pennis. Pariter sonuêre sorores
Innumeræ, quibus est eadem natalis origo.
Terque rogum lustrant: et consonus exit in auras
Ter clangor: quarto seducunt castra volatu.
Tum duo diversâ populi de parte feroces
Bella gerunt, rostrisque, et aduncis unguibus iras
Exercent, alasque adversaque pectora lassant:
Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto
Corpora, seque viro forti meminêre creatas.
Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor; ab illo
Memnonides dictæ, cùm sol duodena peregit
Signa, parentali perituræ Marte rebellant.
Ergo aliis latrâsse Dymantida flebile visum:
Luctibus est Aurora suis intenta, piasque
Nunc quòque dat lacrymas, et toto rorat in orbe.

BOOK XIV.

SETTLEMENT OF ÆNEAS IN ITALY.

v. 445.

Solvitur herboso religatus ab aggere funis,
Et procul insidias, infamatæque relinquunt
Tecta deæ, lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbrâ
In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tybris arenâ.

Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini,
Non sine Marte tamen. Bellum cum gente feroci
Suscipitur, pactâque furit pro conjuge Turnus.
Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota: diuque
Ardua sollicitis victoria quæritur armis.
Auget uterque suas externo robore vires:
Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur
Castra. Neque Æneas Evandri ad limina frustrà,
At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem
Venerat. Ille quidem sub Iäpyge maxima Dauno
Mœnia condiderat, dotaliaque arva tenebat.
Sed Venulus Turni postquam mandata peregit,
Auxiliumque petit; vires Ætolius heros
Excusat: nec se soceri committere pugnæ
Velle sui populos: nec, quos e gente suorum
Armet, habere viros. Rutuli sine viribus illis
Bella instructa gerunt: multumque ab utrâque cruoris
Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus
Texta faces: ignesque timent, quibus unda pepercit.
Jamque picem, et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammæ
Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbasa malum
Ibat, et incurvæ fumabant transtra carinæ:
Cùm memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæsas
Sancta deûm genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulsi
Æris, et inflati complevit murmure buxi.
Perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras,
'Irrita sacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ,
Turne,' ait. 'Eripiam; nec, me patiente, cremabit
Ignis edax nemorum partes et membra meorum.'
Intonuit dicente deâ: tonitrumque secuti
Cum saliente graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi:
Aëraque, et subitis tumidum concursibus æquor

Astræi turbant, et eunt in prœlia, fratres.
E quibus alma parens unius viribus usa,
Stuppea prærumpit Phrygiæ retinacula classis:
Fertque rates pronas, medioque sub æquore mergit.
Robore mollito, lignoque in corpora verso,
In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ:
In digitos abeunt, et crura natantia, remi:
Quodque priùs fuerat, latus est: mediisque carina
Subdita navigiis, spinæ mutatur in usum.
Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia fiunt.
Cærulus, ut fuerat, color est. Quasque antè timebant,
Illas virgineis exercent lusibus undas
Naïdes æquoreæ: durisque in montibus ortæ
Molle fretum celebrant: nec eas sua tangit origo.
Non tamen oblitæ, quàm multa pericula sævo
Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinis
Supposuêre manus: nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.
Cladis adhuc Phrygiæ memores, odêre Pelasgos.
Spes erat, in nymphas animatâ classe marinas,
Posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello.
Perstat: habetque deos pars utraque, quique, deorum
Instar, habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,
Nec soceri sceptrum, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
Sed vicisse petunt: deponendique pudore
Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victricia nati
Arma videt, Turnusque cadit; cadit Ardea, Turno
Sospite, dicta potens. Quam postquam barbarus ignis
Abstulit, et tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ,
Congerie e mediâ tum primùm cognita præpes
Subvolat, et cineres plausis everberat alis.
Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia, captam

Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quòque mansit in illâ
Urbis: et ipsa suis deplangitur Ardea pennis.

APOTHEOSIS OF ÆNEAS.

Jamque deos omnes, ipsamque Æneïa virtus
Junonem veteres finire coëgerat iras:
Cùm, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iüli,
Tempestivus erat cœlo Cythereïus heros;
Ambieratque Venus superos: colloque parentis
Circumfusa sui, 'Nunquam mihi,' dixerat, 'ullo
Tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro;
Æneæque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro
Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime, numen;
Dummodo des aliquod. Satis est inamabile regnum
Adspexisse semel, Stygios semel îsse per amnes.'
Adsensêre dei: nec conjux regia vultus
Immotos tenuit, placatoque annuit ore.
Tum pater, 'Estis,' ait, 'cœlesti munere digni,
Quæque petis, pro quoque petis: cape, nata, quod optas.'
Fatus erat. Gaudet, gratesque agit illa parenti:
Perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis
Littus adit Laurens, ubi tectus arundine serpit
In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis.
Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunque obnoxia morti,
Abluere, et tacito deferre sub æquora cursu.
Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata: suisque,
Quicquid in Æneâ fuerat mortale, repurgat,
Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi.
Lustratum genitrix divino corpus odore
Unxit, et ambrosiâ cum dulci nectare mixtâ

Contigit os, fecitque deum: quem turba Quirini
Nuncupat Indigetem, temploque arisque recepit.

THE ALBAN KINGS.

Inde sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba,
Resque Latina fuit: succedit Silvius illi:
Quo satus, antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus
Nomina cum sceptro. Clarum subit Alba Latinum:
Epitos ex illo est: post hunc Capetusque, Capysque;
Sed Capys antè fuit. Regnum Tiberinus ab illis
Cepit; et in Tusci demersus fluminis undis
Nomina fecit aquæ. De quo Remulusque feroxque
Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis
Fulmineo periit, imitator fulminis, ictu.
Fratre suo sceptrum moderatior Acrota forti
Tradit Aventino: qui quo regnârat, eodem
Monte jacet positus, tribuitque vocabula monti.
Jamque Palatinæ summam Proca gentis habebat.
Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit: quâ nulla Latinas
Inter Hamadryadas coluit sollertiùs hortos,
Nec fuit arborei studiosior altera fetûs:
Unde tenet nomen. Non silvas illa, nec amnes,
Rus amat, et ramos, felicia poma ferentes.
Nec jaculo gravis est, sed aduncâ dextera falce:
Quâ modò luxuriem premit, et spatiantia passim
Brachia compescit: fissâ modò cortice virgam
Inserit, et succos alieno præstat alumno.
Nec patitur sentire sitim: bibulæque recurvas
Radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis.
Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amulî
Rexit opes: Numitorque senex amissa nepotum

Munere regna capit: festisque Palilibus urbis
Mœnia conduntur. Tatiusque patresque Sabini
Bella gerunt: arcisque viâ Tarpeia reclusâ
Dignâ animam pœnâ congestis exuit armis.
Inde sati Curibus, tacitorum more luporum,
Ore premunt voces, et corpora victa sopore
Invadunt, portasque petunt, quas objice firmâ
Clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa recludit,
Nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.
Sola Venus portæ cecidisse repagula sensit,
Et clausura fuit; nisi quòd rescindere nunquam
Dîs licet acta deûm. Jano loca juncta tenebant
Naïdes Ausoniæ, gelido rorantia fonte:
Has rogat auxilium. Nec nymphæ justa petentem
Sustinuêre deam, venasque et flumina fontis
Elicuêre sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani
Ora patentis erant, neque iter præcluserat unda.
Lurida supponunt fœcundo sulfura fonti,
Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas.
Viribus his aliisque vapor penetravit ad ima
Fontis: et Alpino modò quæ certare rigori
Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipsis.
Flammiferâ gemini fumant adspergine postes:
Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permissa Sabinis,
Fonte fuit præstructa novo, dum Martius arma
Indueret miles. Quæ postquam Romulus ultro
Obtulit, et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis
Corporibus, strata estque suis, generique cruorem
Sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis;
Pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro
Decertare placet, Tatiumque accedere regno.
Occiderat Tatius, populisque æquata duobus,

Romule, jura dabas, positâ cùm casside Mavors
Talibus affatur divûmque hominumque parentem:
'Tempus adest, genitor, quoniam fundamine magno
Res Romana valet, nec præside pendet ab uno
Præmia, quæ promissa mihi dignoque nepoti,
Solvere, et ablatum terris imponere cœlo.
Tu mihi concilio quondam præsente deorum,
(Nam memoro, memorique animo pia verba notavi)
"Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cærula cœli,"
Dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum.'
Annuit omnipotens, et nubibus aëra cæcis
Occuluit, tonitruque et fulgure terruit Urbem.
Quæ sibi promissæ sensit data signa rapinæ,
Innixusque hastæ, pressos temone cruento
Impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu
Verberis increpuit, pronumque per aëra lapsus
Constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palatî,
Reddentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti
Abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras
Dilapsum tenues: ceu latâ plumbea fundâ
Missa solet medio glans intabescere cœlo.
Pulchra subit facies, et pulvinaribus altis
Dignior, et qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
Flebat ut amissum conjux, cùm regia Juno
Irin ad Hersiliam descendere limite curvo
Imperat, et vacuæ sua sic mandata referre.
'O et de Latiâ, o et de gente Sabinâ
Præcipuum, matrona, decus, dignissima tanti
Antè fuisse viri, conjux nunc esse Quirini,
Siste tuos fletus: et, si tibi cura videndi
Conjugis est, duce me lucum pete, colle Quirino
Qui viret, et templum Romani regis obumbrat.'

Paret; et in terram pictos delapsa per arcus,
Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.
Illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu,
'O dea, (namque mihi, nec quæ sis dicere promptum est,
Et liquet esse deam) duc, o duc,' inquit, 'et offer
Conjugis ora mihi: quæ si modò posse videre
Fata semel dederint, cœlum accepisse fatebor.'
Nec mora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ
Ingreditur colles. Ibi sidus ab æthere lapsum
Decidit in terras: a cujus lumine flagrans
Hersiliæ crinis cum sidere cessit in auras.
Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis
Excipit, et priscum pariter cum corpore nomen
Mutat, Horamque vocat; quæ nunc dea juncta Quirino est.

BOOK XV.

DOCTRINES OF PYTHAGORAS.

v. 60.

Vir fuit hìc, ortu Samius; sed fugerat unà
Et Samon et dominos, odioque tyrannidis exsul
Sponte erat. Isque, licèt cœli regione remotos,
Mente deos adiit; et, quæ natura negabat
Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit.
Cùmque animo, et vigili perspexerat omnia curâ,
In medium discenda dabat: cœtusque silentûm,
Dictaque mirantûm, magni primordia mundi,
Et rerum causas, et quid natura, docebat;

Quid deus; unde nives; quæ fulminis esset origo;
Jupiter, an venti, discussâ nube tonarent;
Quid quateret terras; quâ sidera lege mearent;
Et quodcunque latet. Primusque animalia mensis
Arcuit imponi: primus quòque talibus ora
Docta quidem solvit, sed non et credita, verbis:
'Parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis
Corpora. Sunt fruges, sunt deducentia ramos
Pondere poma suo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ:
Sunt herbæ dulces: sunt, quæ mitescere flammâ,
Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor
Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem.
Prodiga divitias, alimentaque mitia tellus
Suggerit, atque epulas sine cæde et sanguine præbet.
Carne feræ sedant jejunia: nec tamen omnes.
Quippe equus, et pecudes, armentaque gramine vivunt.
At quibus ingenium est immansuetumque ferumque,
Armeniæque tigres, iracundique leones,
Cumque lupis ursi, dapibus cum sanguine gaudent.
Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi,
Congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus;
Alteriusque animantem animantis vivere leto!
Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum
Terra parit, nil te nisi tristia mandere sævo
Vulnera dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopum?
Nec, nisi perdideris alium, placare voracis,
Et malè morati poteris jejunia ventris?
At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen,
Fetibus arboreis, et, quas humus educat, herbis
Fortunata fuit, nec polluit ora cruore.
Tunc et aves tutæ movêre per aëra pennas,
Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris:

Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo:
Cuncta sine insidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem,
Plenaque pacis erant. Postquam non utilis auctor
Victibus invidit, (quisquis fuit ille) virorum,
Corporeasque dapes avidam demersit in alvum;
Fecit iter sceleri: primâque e cæde ferarum
Incaluisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum.
Idque satis fuerat: nostrumque petentia letum
Corpora missa neci, salvâ pietate, fatemur:
Sed quàm danda neci, tam non epulanda fuerunt.
Longiùs inde nefas abiit: et prima putatur
Hostia sus meruisse mori, quia semina pando
Eruerit rostro, spemque interceperit anni.
Vite caper morsâ Bacchi mactandus ad aras
Ducitur ultoris. Nocuit sua culpa duobus.
Quid meruistis ovēs, placidum pecus, inque tuendos
Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar?
Mollia quæ nobis vestras velamina lanas
Præbetis, vitâque magìs, quàm morte juvatis.
Quid meruêre boves, animal sine fraude dolisque,
Innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores?
Immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus,
Qui potuit, curvi dempto modò pondere aratri,
Ruricolam mactare suum: qui trita labore
Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum,
Tot dederat messes, percussit colla securi.
Nec satis est, quòd tale nefas committitur: ipsos
Inscripsêre deos sceleri, numenque supernum
Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci.
Victima labe carens, et præstantissima formâ,
(Nam placuisse nocet) vittis præsignis et auro,
Sistitur ante aras, auditque ignara precantem,

Imponique suæ videt inter cornua fronti,
Quas coluit fruges: percussaque sanguine cultros
Inficit in liquidâ prævisos forsitan undâ.
Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras
Inspiciunt, mentesque deûm scrutantur in illis.
Unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum?
Audetis vesci, genus o mortale? quod, oro,
Ne facite, et monitis animos advertite nostris.
Cùmque boum dabitis cæsorum membra palato,
Mandere vos vestros scite et sentite colonos.
Et quoniam deus ora movet, sequar ora moventem
Ritè deum; Delphosque meos, ipsumque recludam
Æthera, et augustæ reserabo oracula mentis.
Magna, nec ingeniis evestigata priorum,
Quæque diu latuêre, canam. Juvat ire per alta
Astra: juvat, terris et inerti sede relictis,
Nube vehi, validique humeris insistere Atlantis:
Palantesque animos passim ac rationis egentes
Despectare procul, trepidosque, obitumque timentes
Sic exhortari, seriemque evolvere fati.
'O genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis!
Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana timetis,
Materiem vatum, falsique piacula mundi?
Corpora sive rogus flammâ, seu tabe vetustas
Abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis.
Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relictâ
Sede, novis habitant domibus vivuntque receptæ.
Ipse ego, nam memini, Trojani tempore belli
Panthoïdes Euphorbus eram: cui pectore quondam
Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ.
Cognovi clypeum, lævæ gestamina nostræ,
Nuper Abanteïs templo Junonis in Argis.

Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Errat, et illinc
Huc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet occupat artus
Spiritus: èque feris humana in corpora transit,
Inque feras noster: nec tempore deperit ullo.
Utque novis fragilis signatur cera figuris,
Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servat easdem;
Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper eandem
Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.
Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris,
Parcite, vaticinor, cognatas cæde nefandâ
Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur.

Et, quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis
Vela dedi, nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.
Cuncta fluunt, omnisque vagans formatur imago.
Ipsa quòque adsiduo labuntur tempora motu
Non secùs ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen,
Nec levis hora potest: sed, ut unda impellitur undâ,
Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem,
Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur,
Et nova sunt semper: nam quod fuit antè, relictum est:
Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta novantur.
Cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes,
Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti.
Nec color est idem cœlo, cùm lassa quiete
Cuncta jacent mediâ, cùmque albo Lucifer exit
Clarus equo: rursumque alius, cùm prævia luci
Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias inficit orbem.
Ipse dei clypeus, terrâ cùm tollitur imâ,
Manè rubet, terrâque, rubet, cùm conditur imâ:
Candidus in summo est, melior natura quòd illic
Ætheris est, terræque procul contagia vitat.

Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ forma Dianæ
Esse potest unquam: semperque hodierna sequente,
Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit orbem.
Quid? non in species succedere quatuor annum
Adspicis, ætatis peragentem imitamina nostræ?
Nam tener, et lactens, puerique simillimus ævo
Vere novo est. Tunc herba nitens, et roboris expers
Turget, et insolida est, et spe delectat agrestem.
Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus
Ridet ager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla est.
Transit in Æstatem, post Ver, robustior Annus;
Fitque valens juvenis: neque enim robustior ætas
Ulla, nec uberior, nec, quæ magis æstuet, ulla est.
Excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juventæ
Maturus, mitisque, inter juvenemque senemque
Temperie medius, sparsis per tempora canis.
Inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu,
Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.
Nostra quòque ipsorum semper, requieque sine ullâ,
Corpora vertuntur: nec, quod fuimusve, sumusve,
Cras erimus. Jacuit primò sine viribus infans:
Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit sua membra ferarum:
Paulatimque tremens, et nondum poplite firmo
Constitit, adjutis aliquo conamine nervis.
Inde valens veloxque fuit: spatiumque juventæ
Transit, et, emensis medii quòque temporis annis,
Labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ.
Subruit hæc ævi demoliturque prioris
Robora: fletque Milon senior, cùm spectat inanes
Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum
Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos.
Flet quòque, ut in speculo rugas adspexit aniles,

[illegible] facundia, si qua est.
[illegible] saepe locuta est.
[illegible] recuset.
[illegible] ipsi,
[illegible] Ajax
[illegible] auctor
[illegible]

D INTO A COMET.

quem Marte togâque
a triumphis, 200
ue gloria rerum
ue comantem,
nim de Cæsaris actis
ater exstitit hujus.
isse Britannos, 205
nina Nili
ie rebelles,
eïsque tumentem
eisse Quirini,
se triumphos, 210
uo præside rerum
s abundè.
ie cretus,
l ut aurea vidit
iste parari 215
na moveri.
erat obvia, divis,
hi mole parentur
n fraude petatur,
i restat Iülo. 220
ita curis?
ia vulneret hasta,
nt mœnia Trojæ:
roribus actum,
rare silentûm, 225
aut, si vera fatemur,

Tyndaris, et secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit.
Tempus edax rerum, tuque, invidiosa vetustas,
Omnia destruitis: vitiataque dentibus ævi
Paulatim lentâ consumitis omnia morte.
Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè
Exspatiemur equis; cœlum, et quodcunque sub illo est,
Immutat formas, tellusque, et quicquid in illâ est.
Nos quòque, pars mundi, (quoniam non corpora solùm,
Verùm etiam volucres animæ sumus, inque ferinas
Possumus ire domos, pecudumque in pectora condi)
Corpora, quæ possint animas habuisse parentum,
Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fœdere nobis,
Aut hominum certè, tuta esse et honesta sinamus:
Neve Thyesteïs cumulemur viscera mensis.
Quàm malè consuescit, quàm se parat ille cruori
Impius humano, vituli qui guttura cultro
Rumpit, et immotas præbet mugitibus aures!
Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum
Edentem jugulare potest; aut alite vesci,
Cui dedit ipse cibos! quantum est, quod desit in istis
Ad plenum facinus! quò transitus inde paratur!
Bos aret, aut mortem senioribus imputet annis:
Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret:
Ubera dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ.
Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque artesque dolosas
Tollite: nec volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ:
Nec formidatis cervos includite pinnis:
Nec celate cibis uncos fallacibus hamos.
Perdite, si qua nocent: verùm hæc quòque perdite tantùm.
Ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant.'

JULIUS CÆSAR CHANGED INTO A COMET.

v. 746.

Cæsar in Urbe suâ deus est: quem Marte togâque
Præcipuum, non bella magìs finita triumphis,
Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum
In sidus vertêre novum, stellamque comantem,
Quàm sua progenies. Neque enim de Cæsaris actis
Ullum majus opus, quàm quòd pater exstitit hujus.
Scilicet æquoreos plus est domuisse Britannos,
Perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili
Victrices egisse rates, Numidasque rebelles,
Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateïsque tumentem
Nominibus Pontum, populo adjecisse Quirini,
Et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos,
Quàm tantum genuisse virum, quo præside rerum
Humano generi, superi, cavistis abundè.
Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus,
Ille deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit
Æneæ genitrix, vidit quòque triste parari
Pontifici letum, et conjurata arma moveri.
Palluit: et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, divis,
'Adspice,' dicebat, 'quantâ mihi mole parentur
Insidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur,
Quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iülo.
Solane semper ero justis exercita curis?
Quam modò Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret hasta,
Nunc malè defensæ confundant mœnia Trojæ:
Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum,
Jactarique freto, sedesque intrare silentûm,
Bellaque cum Turno gerere, aut, si vera fatemur,

Cum Junone magis. Quid nunc antiqua recordor
Damna mei generis? timor hic meminisse priorum
Non sinit. In me acui sceleratos cernitis enses;
Quos prohibete, precor, facinusque repellite; neve
Cæde sacerdotis flammas exstinguite Vestæ.'
Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cœlo
Verba jacit, superosque movet. Qui rumpere quamquam
Ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum,
Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incerta futuri.
Arma ferunt nigras inter crepitantia nubes,
Terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cœlo
Præmonuisse nefas. Phœbi quòque tristis imago
Lurida sollicitis præbebat lumina terris.
Sæpe faces visæ mediis ardere sub astris:
Sæpe inter nimbos guttæ cecidêre cruentæ.
Cærulus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atra
Sparsus erat, sparsi Lunares sanguine currus.
Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo:
Mille locis lacrymavit ebur: cantusque feruntur
Auditi, sanctis et verba minacia lucis.
Victima nulla litat: magnosque instare tumultus
Fibra monet; cæsumque caput reperitur in extis.
Inque foro, circumque domos, et templa deorum
Nocturnos ululâsse canes, umbrasque silentûm
Erravisse ferunt, motamque tremoribus urbem.
Non tamen insidias, venturaque vincere fata
Præmonitus potuêre deûm: strictique feruntur
In templum gladii: neque enim locus ullus in Urbe
Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi Curia, cædem.
Tum verò Cytherea manu percussit utrâque
Pectus: et æthereâ molitur condere nube,
Quâ priùs infesto Paris est ereptus Atridæ,

Et Diomedeos Æneas fugerat enses.
Talibus hanc genitor: 'Sola insuperabile fatum,
Nata, movere paras? intres licèt ipsa sororum
Tecta trium, cernes illic molimine vasto
Ex ære, et solido rerum tabularia ferro:
Quæ neque concursum cœli, neque fulminis iram,
Nec metuunt ullas tuta atque æterna ruinas.
Invenies illic incisa adamante perenni
Fata tui generis: legi ipse, animoque notavi,
Et referam, ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri.
Hic sua complevit, pro quo, Cytherea, laboras,
Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis.
Ut deus accedat cœlo, templisque colatur,
Tu facies, natusque suus, qui nominis heres,
Impositum feret Urbis onus, cæsique parentis
Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem
Victa petent Mutinæ: Pharsalia sentiet illum,
Æmathiâque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi:
Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis:
Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia, tædæ
Non bene fisa, cadet: frustràque erit illa minata
Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.
Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes
Oceano, numerem? Quodcunque habitabile tellus
Sustinet, hujus erit: pontus quòque serviet illi.
Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet
Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor:
Exemploque suo mores reget: inque futuri
Temporis ætatem, venturorumque nepotum,
Prospiciens, prolem sanctâ de conjuge natam

Ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit.
Nec, nisi cùm senior similes æquaverit annos,
Æthereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget.
Hanc animam interea cæso de corpore raptam
Fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque
Divus ab excelsâ prospectet Julius æde.'
Vix ea fatus erat, mediâ cùm sede Senatûs
Constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, suique
Cæsaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra solvi
Passa recentem animam, cœlestibus intulit astris.
Dumque tulit, lumen capere, atque ignescere sensit,
Emisitque sinu. Lunâ volat altiùs illa,
Flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem
Stella micat, natique videns benefacta, fatetur
Esse suis majora, et vinci gaudet ab illo.
Hic sua præferri quamquam vetat acta paternis,
Libera fama tamen, nullisque obnoxia jussis,
Invitum præfert, unâque in parte repugnat.
Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus:
Ægea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.
Denique, ut exemplis ipsos æquantibus utar,
Sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces
Temperat æthereas, et mundi regna triformis:
Terra sub Augusto: pater est et rector uterque.
Dî, precor, Æneæ comites, quibus ensis et ignis
Cesserunt, dîque Indigetes, genitorque, Quirine,
Urbis, et invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini,
Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacrata Penates,
Et cum Cæsareâ tu, Phœbe domestice, Vestâ,
Quique tenes altus Tarpeias, Jupiter, arces,
Quosque alios vati fas appellare piumque;

Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro serior ævo,
Quâ caput augustum, quem temperat, orbe relicto,
Accedat cœlo, faveatque precantibus absens.

CONCLUSION.

v. 871.

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.
Cùm volet, illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus
Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi:
Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis
Astra ferar, nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.
Quâque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,
Ore legar populi, perque omnia secula famâ,
Si quid habent veri vatum præsagia, vivam.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

HEROIDES.

EPISTLE OF DEJANIRA TO HERCULES.

Gratulor Œchaliam titulis accedere vestris:
  Victorem victæ succubuisse queror.
Fama Pelasgiadas subitò pervenit in urbes
  Decolor, et factis inficianda tuis:
Quem nunquam Juno, seriesque immensa laborum
  Fregerit, huic Iolen imposuisse jugum.
Plus tibi, quàm Juno, nocuit Venus. Illa premendo
  Sustulit; hæc humili sub pede colla tenet.
Respice vindicibus pacatum viribus orbem,
  Quà latam Nereus cœrulus ambit humum.
Se tibi pax terræ, tibi se tuta æquora debent:
  Implêsti meritis Solis utramque domum.
Quod te laturum est, cœlum prior ipse tulisti:
  Hercule supposito sidera fulsit Atlas.
Quid nisi notitia est misero quæsita pudori,
  Si maculas turpi facta priora notâ?
Tene ferunt geminos pressisse tenaciter angues,
  Cùm tener in cunis jam Jove dignus eras?
Cœpisti meliùs quàm desinis: ultima primis

Cedunt: dissimiles hic vir et ille puer.
Quem non mille feræ, quem non Stheneleïus hostis,
Non potuit Juno vincere, vincit Amor.
Mæandros, toties qui terris errat in îsdem,
Qui lassas in se sæpe retorquet aquas,
Vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo,
Illo, cui cœlum sarcina parva fuit.
Non puduit fortes auro cohibere lacertos,
Et solidis gemmas apposuisse toris.
Nempe sub his animam pestis Nemeæa lacertis
Edidit; unde humerus tegmina lævus habet.
Ausus es hirsutos mitrâ redimire capillos.
Aptior Herculeæ populus alba comæ.
Nec te Mæoniâ, lascivæ more puellæ,
Incingi zonâ dedecuisse putas?
Non tibi succurrit crudi Diomedis imago,
Efferus humanâ qui dape pavit equas?
Si te vidisset cultu Busiris in isto,
Huic victor victo nempe pudendus eras.
Detrahat Antæus duro redimicula collo,
Ne pigeat molli succubuisse viro.
Inter Ioniacas calathum tenuisse puellas
Diceris, et dominæ pertimuisse minas.
Non fugis, Alcide, victricem mille laborum
Rasilibus calathis imposuisse manum?
Crassaque robusto deducis pollice fila,
Æquaque formosæ pensa rependis heræ?
Ah! quoties, digitis dum torques stamina duris,
Prævalidæ fusos comminuêre manus!
Crederis, infelix, scuticæ tremefactus habenis,
Ante pedes dominæ procubuisse tuæ.
Eximias pompas, præconia summa triumphi,

Factaque narrabas dissimulanda tibi?
Scilicet immanes elisis faucibus hydros
Infantem cunis involuisse manum?
Ut Tegeæus aper cupressifero Erymantho
Incubet, et vasto pondere lædat humum?
Non tibi Threïciis affixa penatibus ora,
Non hominum pingues cæde tacentur equæ?
Prodigiumque triplex, armenti dives Iberi
Geryones; quàmvis in tribus unus erat?
Inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno
Cerberus, implicitis angue minante comis?
Quæque redundabat fecundo vulnere serpens
Fertilis, et damnis dives ab ipsa suis?
Quique inter lævumque latus, lævumque lacertum,
Prægrave, compressâ fauce, pependit onus?
Et malè confisum pedibus formâque bimembri,
Pulsum Thessalicis agmen equestre jugis?
Hæc tu Sidonio potes insignitus amictu
Dicere? non cultu lingua retenta silet?
Se quòque nympha tuis ornavit Iardanis armis,
Et tulit e capto nota tropæa viro.
I nunc, tolle animos, et fortia gesta recense:
Quod tu non esses jure, vir illa fuit.
Illi procedit rerum mensura tuarum.
Cede bonis: heres laudis amica tuæ.
Prô pudor! hirsuti costas exuta leonis,
Aspera texerunt vellera molle latus.
Falleris, et nescis: non sunt spolia ista leonis,
Sed tua: tuque feri victor es; illa tui.
Femina tela tulit Lernæis atra venenis,
Ferre gravem lanâ vix satis apta colum:
Instruxitque manum clavâ domitrice ferarum:

Vidit et in speculo conjugis arma sui.
Sed quid ego hæc refero? scribenti nuntia venit
Fama, virum tunicæ tabe perire meæ.
Hei mihi! quid feci? Quò me furor egit amantem?
Impia, quid dubitas, Deïanira, mori?
An tuus in media conjux lacerabitur Œtâ;
Tu, sceleris tanti causa, superstes eris?
Si quid adhuc habeo facti, cur Herculis uxor
Credar, conjugii mors mihi pignus erit.
Tu quòque cognosces in me, Meleagre, sororem.
Impia, quid dubitas, Deïanira, mori?
Heu devota domus! solio sedet Agrios alto:
Œnea desertum nuda senecta premit.
Exsulat ignotis Tydeus germanus in oris:
Alter fatali vivus in igne fuit.
Exegit ferrum sua per præcordia mater.
Impia, quid dubitas, Deïanira, mori?
Deprecor hoc unum, per jura sacerrima lecti,
Ne videar fatis insidiata tuis.
Nessus, ut est avidum percussus arundine pectus,
'Hic,' dixit, 'vires sanguis amoris habet.'
Illita Nesseo misi tibi texta veneno.
Impia, quid dubitas, Deïanira, mori?
Jamque vale, seniorque pater, germanaque Gorge,
Et patria, et patriæ frater adempte tuæ.
Et tu, lux oculis hodierna novissima nostris,
Virque, (sed o possis!) et puer Hylle, vale.

EPISTLE OF MEDEA TO JASON.

At tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi,
Ars mea, cùm peteres, ut tibi ferret opem.
Tunc, quæ dispensant mortalia fila, sorores
Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos.
Tunc potui Medea mori bene. Quidquid ab illo
Produxi vitæ tempore, pœna fuit.
Hei mihi! cur unquam, juvenilibus acta lacertis,
Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem?
Cur unquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo,
Turbaque Phasiacam Graia bibistis aquam?
Cur mihi plus æquo flavi placuêre capilli,
Et decor, et linguæ gratia ficta tuæ?
At, semel in nostras quoniam nova puppis arenas
Venerat, audaces attuleratque viros,
Isset anhelatos non præmedicatus in ignes
Immemor Æsonides, oraque adunca boum:
Semina jecisset, totidemque sensisset et hostes,
Ut caderet cultu cultor ab ipse suo.
Quantum perfidiæ tecum, scelerate, perîsset!
Dempta forent capiti quàm mala multa meo!
Est aliqua ingrato meritum exprobrare voluptas;
Hac fruar: hæc de te gaudia sola feram.
Jussus inexpertam Colchos advertere puppim,
Intrâsti patriæ regna beata meæ.
Hoc illic Medea fui, nova nupta quod hìc est.
Quàm pater est illi, tam mihi dives erat.
Hic Ephyren bimarem, Scythiæ latus ille nivosæ
Omne tenet, Ponti quà plaga læva jacet.

Accipit hospitio juvenes Æeta Pelasgos,
Et premitis pictos corpora Graia toros.
Tunc ego te vidi: tunc cœpi scire quid esses.
Illa fuit mentis prima ruina meæ.
Ut vidi, ut perii! nec notis ignibus arsi,
Ardet ut ad magnos pinea tæda deos.
Et formosus eras, et me mea fata trahebant.
Abstulerant oculi lumina nostra tui.
Perfide, sensisti: quis enim bene celat amorem?
Eminet indicio prodita flamma suo.
Dicitur interea tibi lex; ut dura ferorum
Insolito premeres vomere colla boum.
Martis erant tauri plùs quàm per cornua sævi,
Quorum terribilis spiritus ignis erat.
Ære pedes solidi, prætentaque naribus æra:
Nigra per afflatus hæc quòque facta suos.
Semina præterea, populos genitura, juberis
Spargere devotâ lata per arva manu,
Qui peterent secum natis tua corpora telis.
Illa est agricolæ messis iniqua suo.
Lumina custodis succumbere nescia somno
Ultimus est aliquâ decipere arte labor.
Dixerat Æetes. Mœsti consurgitis omnes;
Mensaque purpureos deserit alta toros.
Quàm tibi nunc longè regnum dotale Creüsæ,
Et socer, et magni nata Creontis erant!
Tristis abis. Oculis abeuntem prosequor udis;
Et dixit tenui murmure lingua, 'Vale.'
Ut positum tetigi thalamo malè saucia lectum,
Acta est per lacrymas nox mihi, quanta fuit.
Ante oculos taurique meos, segetesque nefandæ;
Ante meos oculos pervigil anguis erat.

Hinc amor, hinc timor est: ipsum timor auget amorem.
Mane erat, et thalamo cara recepta soror;
Disjectamque comas, aversaque in ora jacentem
Invenit, et lacrymis omnia plena meis.
Orat opem Minyis: petit altera, et altera habebit.
Æsonio juveni, quod rogat illa, damus.
Est nemus et piceis et frondibus ilicis atrum:
Vix illuc radiis solis adire licet.
Sunt in eo, fuerantque diu, delubra Dianæ:
Aurea barbarica stat dea facta manu.
Nescio an exciderint mecum loca. Venimus illuc:
Orsus es infido sic prior ore loqui:
'Jus tibi et arbitrium nostræ Fortuna salutis
Tradidit; inque tuâ vitaque morsque manu.
Perdere posse sat est, si quam juvet ipsa potestas;
Sed tibi servatus gloria major ero.
Per mala nostra precor, quorum potes esse levamen;
Per genus, et numen cuncta videntis avi;
Per triplices vultus, arcanaque sacra Dianæ;
Et si forte alios gens habet ista deos;
O virgo, miserere mei; miserere meorum!
Effice me meritis tempus in omne tuum.
Quòd si forte virum non dedignare Pelasgum,
(Sed mihi tam faciles unde meosque deos?)
Spiritus antè meus tenues vanescat in auras,
Quàm thalamo, nisi tu, nupta sit ulla meo.
Conscia sit Juno, sacris præfecta maritis,
Et dea, marmoreâ cujus in æde sumus.
Hæc animum (et quota pars hæc sunt?) movere puellæ
Simplicis, et dextræ dextera juncta meæ.
Vidi etiam lacrymas: an pars est fraudis in illis?
Sic citò sum verbis capta puella tuis.

Jungis et æripedes inadusto corpore tauros,
Et solidam jusso vomere findis humum.
Arva venenatis, pro semine, dentibus imples:
Nascitur, et gladios scutaque miles habet.
Ipsa ego, quæ dederam medicamina, pallida sedi,
Cùm vidi subitos arma tenere viros;
Donec terrigenæ (facinus miserabile!) fratres
Inter se strictas conseruêre manus.
Pervigil ecce draco, squamis crepitantibus horrens,
Sibilat, et torto pectore verrit humum.
Dotis opes ubi tunc? ubi tunc tibi regia conjux,
Quique maris gemini distinet Isthmos aquas?
Illa ego, quæ tibi sum nunc denique barbara facta,
Nunc tibi sum pauper, nunc tibi visa nocens,
Flammea subduxi medicato lumina somno;
Et tibi, quæ raperes, vellera tuta dedi.
Proditus est genitor: regnum patriamque reliqui:
Munus, in exsilio quod licet esse, tuli.
At non te fugiens sine me, germane, reliqui.
Deficit hoc uno littera nostra loco.
Quod facere ausa mea est, non audet scribere, dextra.
Sic ego, sed tecum, dilaceranda fui.
Nec tamen extimui (quid enim post illa timerem?)
Credere me pelago femina, jamque nocens.
Numen ubi est? ubi dî? meritas subeamus in alto,
Tu fraudis pœnas, credulitatis ego.
Complexos utinam Symplegades elisissent,
Nostraque adhærerent ossibus ossa tuis!
Aut nos Scylla rapax canibus misisset edendos!
Debuit ingratis Scylla nocere viris.
Quæque vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque resorbet,
Nos quòque Trinacriæ supposuisset aquæ!

Sospes ad Hæmonias victorque reverteris urbes:
Ponitur ad patrios aurea lana deos.
Quid referam Peliæ natas pietate nocentes
Cæsaque virgineâ membra paterna manu?
Ut culpent alii, tibi me laudare necesse est,
Pro quo sum toties esse coacta nocens.
Ausus es o, (justo desunt sua verba dolori)
Ausus es, 'Æsoniâ,' dicere, 'cede domo.'
Jussa domo cessi, natis comitata duobus,
Et, qui me sequitur semper, amore tui.
Ut subitò nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures
Venit, et accenso lampades igne micant,
Tibiaque effundit socialia carmina vobis,
At mihi funestâ flebiliora tubâ;
Pertimui; nec adhuc tantum scelus esse putabam:
Sed tamen in toto pectore frigus erat.
Turba ruunt: et, 'Hymen,' clamant: 'Hymenæe, frequentant.
Quo propior vox hæc, hoc mihi pejus erat.
Diversi flebant servi, lacrymasque tegebant.
Quis vellet tanti nuntius esse mali?
Me quòque, quicquid erat, potiùs nescire juvabat;
Sed, tanquam scirem, mens mea tristis erat.
Cùm minor e pueris, jussus, studioque videndi,
Constitit ad geminæ limina prima foris:
Hic mihi, 'Mater, abi; pompam pater,' inquit, 'Jason
Ducit; et adjunctos aureus urget equos.'
Protinus abscissâ planxi mea pectora veste:
Tuta nec a digitis ora fuêre meis.
Ire animus mediæ suadebat in agmina turbæ,
Sertaque compositis demere rapta comis.

Vix me continui, quin, sic laniata capillos,
Clamarem, 'Meus est,' injiceremque manus.
Læse pater, gaude: Colchi, gaudete, relicti;
Inferias umbræ fratris habete mei.
Deseror (amissis regno, patriâque domoque)
Conjuge, qui nobis omnia solus erat.
Serpentes igitur potui, taurosque furentes,
Unum non potui perdomuisse virum?
Quæque feros pepuli doctis medicatibus ignes,
Non valeo flammas effugere ipsa meas?
Ipsi me cantus, herbæque, artesque relinquunt?
Nil dea, nil Hecates sacra potentis agunt?
Non mihi grata dies: noctes vigilantur amaræ;
Nec tener in misero pectore somnus adest.
Quæ me non possum, potui sopire draconem.
Utilior cuivis, quàm mihi, cura mea est.
Quos ego servavi, pellex amplectitur artus:
Et nostri fructus illa laboris habet.
Forsitan et, stultæ dum te jactare maritæ
Quæris, et injustis auribus apta loqui,
In faciem moresque meos nova crimina fingas:
Rideat, et vitiis læta sit illa meis.
Rideat, et Tyrio jaceat sublimis in ostro:
Flebit, et ardores vincet adusta meos.
Dum ferrum flammæque aderunt, succusque veneni,
Hostis Medeæ nullus inultus erit.
Quòd si forte preces præcordia ferrea tangunt,
Nunc animis audi verba minora meis.
Tam tibi sum supplex, quàm tu mihi sæpe fuisti,
Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes.
Si tibi sum vilis, communes respice natos.
Sæviet in partus dira noverca meos?

Et nimiùm similes tibi sunt; et imagine tangor;
Et, quoties video, lumina nostra madent.
Per superos oro, per avitæ lumina flammæ,
Per meritum, et natos, pignora nostra, duos,
Redde torum, pro quo tot res insana reliqui.
Adde fidem dictis, auxiliumque refer.
Non ego te imploro contra taurosque virosque;
Utque tuâ serpens victa quiescat ope.
Te peto, quem merui, quem nobis ipse dedisti;
Cum quo sum pariter facta parente parens.
Dos ubi sit, quæris? campo numeravimus illo,
Qui tibi laturo vellus arandus erat.
Aureus ille aries villo spectabilis aureo
Dos mea; quam, dicam si tibi, 'redde,' neges.
Dos mea tu sospes; dos est mea Graia juventus.
I nunc, Sisyphias, improbe, confer opes.
Quòd vivis; quòd habes nuptam, socerumque potentem;
Hoc ipsum, ingratus quòd potes esse, meum est.
Quos equidem actutum — sed quid prædicere pœnam
Attinet? ingentes parturit ira minas.
Quò feret ira, sequar. Facti fortasse pigebit.
Et piget infido consuluisse viro.
Viderit ista deus, qui nunc mea pectora versat:
Nescio quid certè mens mea majus agit.

NOTES

ON

THE METAMORPHOSES.

BOOK I.

Publius Ovidius Naso, one of the most celebrated Latin poets of the Augustan age, was born at Sulmo, a town of the Peligni, in the forty-third year before the Christian era. He was of an equestrian family, and in his youth applied himself to the study of the law; but after practising for a short time in the forum, he devoted himself with great ardor to literary pursuits, to which his genius had always inclined him. He soon became distinguished as a poet, and for many years continued to enjoy a high reputation at the court of Augustus. At length, at the age of fifty years, he had the misfortune, for some cause now unknown, to offend the emperor, and was banished by him to Tomi, a town near the Black Sea, where he died about eight years after.

Ovid was one of the most voluminous poets of his age, and a large portion of his writings still remains. Of all his poems the Metamorphoses are probably the most useful, and the best known. These were composed before his banishment, and had not, at the time of that event, received their final polish from his hand. On this account, before leaving Italy, he attempted to suppress them; but copies had been so extensively circulated, that he was unable to accomplish his purpose. This work comprises most of the mythological fables of the Greeks and Romans, united in such a manner as to form a regular and connected series.

The Heroides were a happy invention of Ovid, affording him a favorable opportunity to exhibit his knowledge of ancient customs and manners, and his acquaintance with the human heart. They consist, for the most part, of letters feigned to have been written by the most distinguished females of antiquity to their husbands or others to whom they were attached.

The style of Ovid is easy and graceful, and his versification harmonious. His taste is in many respects inferior to that of Virgil and Horace. He is far too fond of antitheses, is often prolix where he should be concise, and fanciful when he should be passionate. Considerable allowance must indeed be made for these and other imperfections in the Metamorphoses, as this work never received its finishing touches; but in his other poems similar defects frequently appear. His most serious fault, however, is the flagrant licentiousness with which many of his writings are filled, and for which, though living in a very corrupt age, no adequate apology can be made. From the extracts contained in this volume, great care has been taken to exclude every thing of an immoral tendency.

1. *Fert animus*, i. e. *meus animus me fert*, "my mind impels me, I wish, I design."
In nova—mutatas dicere formas corpora. A case of *hypallage*. See Gr. § 323, 4, (3.)
2. *Di.* Ovid on this occasion invokes the assistance of all the Gods, and not that of the Muses only, assigning as a reason why they should aid him, *Nam vos mutastis et illas.—Et illas*, "these also." *Et* appears to be redundant.
5. *Ante mare et terras*, "before the sea and the dry land;" i. e. before the existence of.—The more common reading is, *Antè mare et tellus*
6. *Toto—in orbe*, "in the whole world, in the universe." The expression *orbis* or *orbis terrarum* for "the earth" or "world," implies that the earth is a circular plane.
7. *Quem dixere*, "which they called." Gr. § 209, R. 2, (2.)—For the gender of *quem* see Gr. § 206, (10.) *Rudis—moles*, sc. *quod erat*.
8. *Nec quicquam*, "and nothing."—*Congestaque eòdem*, etc. The English order is, *Discordiaque semina rerum non bene junctarum congesta eòdem.*
10. *Lumina.* Gr. § 98, and § 323, 2 (2.)
11. *Reparabat cornua. Reparare*, "to repair, restore what is wanting, fill again."
13. *Ponderibus librata suis.* The earth is here represented as a vast circular plane suspended in the air, and nicely balanced on every side. The central parts of this plane are dry land, around which, and consequently occupying the outer parts of the circle, the ocean is spread out.—*Longo margine*, "upon the long margin." Gr. § 254, R. 3. So in the 45th line, *Dextrâ—sinistrâ parte.* The ablative of *the place in which* without a preposition is common in the poets.
16. *Instabilis—innabilis.* Gr. § 129, 3.
17. *Lucis egens*,—"without, destitute of."—Gr. § 220, 3.— *Sua*, Gr. § 208, (7.)—*Manebat*, "was permanent."
18. *In uno*, "in one and the same."
20. *Sine pondere habentia pondus*, "things having weight (with things) without weight."—*Elementa*, or rather the general word denoting *things*, is understood with *sine pondere*, as it is with each of the adjectives *frigida, calidis*, etc. Gr. § 205, R. 7, (2.)
21. *Deus*, "a god, some god." See line 32.

22. *Cælo—terris.* Gr. § 242.

23. *Liquidum—cælum,* "the pure ether."

24. *Quæ postquam evolvit.* Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2)

26. *Ignea—vis et sine pondere,* "the fiery and imponderable nature." *Ignea* and *sine pondere,* stand in the same relation to *vis,* and are therefore connected by *et.* Gr. § 278, and § 201, III, 2.

29. *Grandia,* "gross."

31. *Ultima,* "the remotest parts."—*Solidum—orbem,* "the firm disc, the solid earth."

32. *Dispositam,* "arranged." A participle agreeing with a noun often denotes the result of the action of the verb on which the case of the noun depends.—*Quisquis fuit ille deorum,* "whichever of the gods it was." Gr. § 212, R. 2, (1.) Ovid confesses his ignorance respecting the name of the deity by whom the world was created.

33. *Ubi—secuit.* Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2.) The English order of this passage is, *Ubi (ille,) quisquis deorum ille fuit, secuit congeriem sic dispositam, redegitque (eam sic) sectam in membra, principio,* etc.—*Congeriem,* "the chaotic mass."—*Membra,* "parts, portions."

34. *Ab omni parte,* "in every part, on every side." This notion of the necessity of maintaining a certain balance in the solid parts of the earth has continued in some measure to the present time.

35. *Magni speciem glomeravit in orbis.* An unusual arrangement of words. See Gr. § 195, R. 1; and § 323, 4, (1.)

36. *Freta,* "the sea, the ocean."—*Diffundi,* "to be spread abroad."

39. *Obliquis,* "winding."—*Cinxit,* "enclosed, shut in, confined."—*Declivia,* "sloping downwards, descending."

40. *Quæ,* sc. *flumina.*—*Diversa locis,* "being separate in their places, occupying different situations."—*Partim—partim,* "some—others."—*Ab ipsâ,* sc. *terrâ.*

41. *Campo—liberioris aquæ,* "by the plain of water less confined," i. e. by the sea, which is less confined than the rivers.

44. *Fronde,* "foliage."

45. *Duæ zonæ,* i. e. the temperate and frigid zones.

46. *Quinta,* i. e. the torrid.—*Et ut* are understood before *quinta,* "and as."

47. *Onus inclusum,* "the inclosed burden," i. e. the earth, which is enfolded, as it were, in the zones described in the heavens.

48. *Premuntur,* "are imprinted or marked out."

49. *Æstu* depends upon *non habitabilis,* the same in sense as *inhabitabilis.*

51. *Flammâ,* "violent heat."

52. *Qui quanto,* etc. The English order is, *Qui est tanto onerosior igni, quanto pondus aquæ est levius pondere terræ.*

55. *Humanas motura tonitrua mentes,*—"hereafter to disturb;"—for mankind were not yet created.

58. *Æra.* Gr. § 80, I. So l. 62, *Persida,* and l. 68, *æthera.*—*Vix nunc obsistitur illis,* "scarcely now is resistance made to them,"—*quin lanient,* "so but that they tear in pieces," i. e. "scarcely are they prevented from tearing in pieces." See *Quin* in Andrews' Dictionary of Cæsar.

59. *Quosque regant.* Gr. § 209, R 11, (4.) So l. 183, *Quisque parabant.*

60. *Fratrum.* The winds were represented as brethren, the sons of Aurora.

63. *Quæ littora*, i. e. *ea littora, quæ.*

64. *Septemque trionem*, i. e. *et septentrionem.*

71. *Effervescere*, "to glow, kindle up."

72. *Neu*, "and lest."—*Suis animantibus*, "its living things, inhabitants."

73. *Cæleste cælum*, "the soil of heaven," i. e. "heaven."—*Formæ deorum*, "the form of the gods," i. e. "the gods."

76. *Mentisque capacius altæ*, "and capable of loftier thoughts."

81. *Cognati*, "kindred."

82. *Quam*, sc. *tellurem.*

88. *Ignotas*, "(previously) unknown."

89. *Sata est*, "was produced, began."—*Vindice nullo*, "though there was no avenger of crimes." Gr. § 257, R. 7, and R. 1.

91. *Fixo ære*, "upon the fastened brass." The Roman laws were engraven upon plates of brass which were affixed to some public place, that they might be read by the people.

92. *Turba timebant.* Gr. § 209, R. 11, (1.)

95. *Pinus.* The pine was anciently much used in the construction of ships.

98. *Directi*, "straight."—*Flexi*, "curved."

99. *Sine militis usu*, "without the aid of soldiers."

100. *Mollia peragebant otia*, "enjoyed calm repose."—*Securæ*, "free from care."

101. *Immunis*, "free from tribute;" i. e. not rendering its fruits as a tribute due to the husbandman.

102. *Per se*, "of itself, spontaneously."

103. *Contenti*, sc. *homines.*—*Nullo cogente*, "no one compelling," i. e. without compulsion, without cultivation.

106. *Jovis arbore.* The oak was sacred to Jupiter.

108. *Mulcebant*, "softly touched, gently fanned."

110. *Nec renovatus ager*, "and the unploughed field."

111. *Flumina—ibant*,—"flowed."

113. *Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso.* Saturn is said to have been deprived of his kingdom by his son Jupiter, and banished to Tartarus; though others represent him as retiring privately to Latium.

118. *Spatiis*, "intervals, seasons." Gr. § 211, R. 6.—*Exegit*, "completed, formed."

120. *Adstrictis*, "hardened, congealed."

123. *Semina Cerealia*, "the seeds of Ceres," i. e. corn, since Ceres is the goddess of corn.

125. *Post illas*, sc. *proles*, i. e. after the golden and silver ages.

127. *Nec tamen*, "but still not."

128. *Venæ pejoris*, "of a worse vein," i. e. of a baser metal, sc. iron.

131. *Amor habendi*, "the desire of possessing," i. e covetousness.

134. *Insultavere*, "bounded upon."

137. *Segetes alimentaque.* Gr. § 234, I.—*Debita*, "due, that it ought to produce."

138. *Poscebatur*, "called upon for."—*Itum est*, sc. *ab hominibus*, i. e. *hominus iverunt.* Gr. § 184, 2.

139. *Stygiis—umbris.* The dead

were supposed to inhabit a world spread out like a vast plain beneath the earth which we inhabit, and which was to be reached by descending through the deep caverns of the earth. In this lower world was the river Styx.

142. *Prodierant*, "had made their appearance."—*Utroque*, i. e. *ferro et auro*, "with the sword and with bribes."

144. *Vivitur*, sc. *ab hominibus*, i. e. *homines vivunt*.—*Ex rapto*, "by rapine."

148. *Ante diem*, "before the time," i. e. appointed by nature for his death.—*Patrios inquirit in annos*, "inquires respecting the years of his father," i. e. inquires how long he is likely to live.

149. *Victa jacet pietas*, a metaphor derived from war.

151. *Neve*, "and that not, and lest."

152. *Ferunt*. Gr. § 209, R. 2, (2.)

153. *Congestos*, a passive participle agreeing with the object of a verb, instead of an active participle agreeing with the subject of the verb, "having brought mountains together, piled them up."

162. *Scires*. Gr. § 209, R. 7.

163. *Quæ*, "these things," i. e. the violence and impiety of mankind — *Arce*, sc. *cæli*.

164. *Facto recenti*, "the deed being recent," i. e. on account of the recency of the deed.

165. *Lycaoniæ*. Gr. § 211, R. 4. So. l. 201, *Sanguine Cæsareo*.—*Referens*, sc. *mente* or *animo*, "revolving." The English order of this passage is, *Et referens fœda convivia Lycaoniæ mensæ nondum vulgata, facto recenti, concipit*, etc.

167. *Vocatos*, sc. *deos*.

168. *Cælo—sereno*, "when the sky is clear."

169. *Lactea nomen habet Lactea*, sc. *via* appears to be here used as indeclinable and in apposition with *nomen*. So in Ovid, Met. 15, v. 96. *Illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen*. And in Suetonius Claud. 24. *Claudius Gabinio Secundo, Chaucis gente Germanica, superatis, cognomen* Chaucius *usurpare concessit*.

170. *Superis*, sc. *diis*.

173. *Plebs*, in distinction from the *dii nobiles*, signifies "the inferior deities."—*Diversa locis. Diversa* belongs to *plebs*, "separate in place," i. e. in different places. So *dissociata locis*, l. 25.

174. *Penates*, properly household gods; by *metonomy*. Gr. § 324, 2, "homes, habitations."

175. *Si verbis audacia detur*, literally, "if (such) boldness may be allowed to my words," if I may be allowed so bold an expression.

176. *Magni cæli*, "of high heaven."

178. *Ipse*, sc. *Jupiter*.

181. *Talibus modis*, "in this manner, to this effect."—*Ora*, Gr. § 98.

183. *Quâ centum quisque*, etc. The English order is, *Quâ quisque anguipedum (gigantum) parabant injicere (sua) centum brachia captivo cælo*.

185. *Ab uno corpore*, "upon a single body or community," i. e. that of the giants.

187. *Circumtonat orbem*, Gr. § 233.

188. *Flumina*. The Styx alone is meant, as appears by the following line. See Styx in Dict.

190. *Tentata*, sc. *esse*, Gr. § 270, R. 3.

191. *Trahatur*, "should be infected."

195. *Quas dedimus*, sc. *his*.

199. *Ausum*, sc. *illum*; i. e. *eum, qui ausus esset talia facere*.

200. *Deposcunt*, sc. *ad supplicium*, "they urge the punishment."

201. *Sanguine Cæsareo*. An allusion is made to some conspiracy against Augustus Cæsar, of the circumstances relating to which we are not informed.

204. *Tuorum*, Gr. § 205, R. 7, N. 1.

207. *Substitit ut clamor*, Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2.)—*Regentis*, i. e. *Jovis*.

212. *Falsam*, sc. *esse*.

215. *Minor fuit—vero*, "fell short of—."

216. *Latebris horrenda*, "terrible on account of its dens."

217. *Cum Cylleno*, Gr. § 249, III.

218. *Arcados*, a Greek genitive.

222. *Deus hic*, i. e. *num Deus hic sit*. Gr. § 265, R. 2.

230. *Simul*, in the sense of *simul ac*. Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2.)

232. *Silentia*, Gr. § 98.

234. *Rabiem*, "ravenous propensities."

239. *Idem* for *iidem* by *synæresis*. Gr. § 306, 1, (1.)

240. *Domus una*, "one house alone."

242. *In facinus*, "for crime," i. e. for the perpetration of crime.—*Jurâsse*, sc. *homines*.—*Putes*. Gr. § 209, R. 7.—*Dent*. Gr. § 260, R. 6.

243. *Sic stat sententia*, sc. *mea*.

244. *Voce probant*, "express their approbation."—*Furenti*, sc. *ei*, lit. "to him (already) furious," i. e. to his fury.

245. *Partes—implent*, "perform their part, discharge their duty."—*Adsensibus*, "by approval." i. e. by signifying their assent to the opinion expressed by others. Such was the mode of making known their opinions adopted by the Roman senate.

248. *Forma*, "condition."—*Quis sit laturus*. Gr. § 260, R. 7, (2.)

249. *Thura*, Gr. § 98.—*Paret*, sc. *Jupiter*, "whether Jupiter intends."

250. *Quærentes*, sc. *deos*.—*Sibi enim fore*. *Fore* depends on *dicens*, or the like, understood. Gr. § 270, R. 2.—*Cetera*, "the rest," i. e. all which remained to be done in the punishment of mankind.—*Sibi—curæ*. Gr. § 227. So. l. 246, *dolori omnibus*.

252. *Origine mirâ*, Gr. § 211, R. 6.

255. *Longus axis*. The axis on which the heavens appear to revolve is here intended.

257. *Correpta*, sc. *flammis*.

258. *Laboret*, "shall be exposed to ruin." Gr. § 266, 1.

259. *Manibus—Cyclopum*. According to the poets, the thunderbolts of Jupiter were forged by the Cyclops under the direction of Vulcan.

260. *Placet*, sc. *ei*, "pleases him, he resolves upon, determines to adopt." So l. 225, *Hæc illi placet experientia veri.—Genus mortale sub undis perdere*. This and the following clause are in apposition with *pœna*, Gr. § 204, R. 9.

262. *Æoliis in antris*, "in the caves of Æolus." Æolus, the god of the winds, is said to have kept them confined in a vast cavern in one of the Lipari islands near Sicily.—*Aquilonem*. This wind was now confined because it generally brings dry weather.

263. *Inductas*, "spread over," that is, over the face of the sky.

265. *Tectus—vultum*, Gr. § 234, II.

266. *Canis fluit unda capillis*, Gr.

§ 255, R. 3.

267. *Fronte sedent nebulæ.* Gr. § 254, R. 3.—*Sinus*, "the folds of his robe."

270. *Varios induit colores*, Gr. § 249, I.

271. *Concipit*, "draws up."—*Iris*, a messenger of the gods, and especially of Juno. Also the rainbow.—*Alimenta*, "supplies."

273. *Vota*, "hopes."

274. *Cælo—suo.* In the distribution of the empire of the world, the heavens were assigned to Jupiter, the sea to Neptune, and the infernal regions to Pluto.

275. *Cæruleus frater*, i. e. Neptune.

277. *Non est—utendum*, sc. *mihi*, "I need not make use." Gr. § 209, R. 3, (3.) and § 225, III, R. 1.

279. *Domos*, "your fountains," the fancied habitations of the river-gods.—*Mole remotâ*, "obstructions being removed."

280. *Totas immittite habenas.* A metaphor derived from chariot races. So *defrenato curso*, l. 282.

281. *Jusserat.* Gr. § 259, R. 1, (3.)—*Redeunt*, sc. *ad domos suas.—Fontibus*, Gr. § 211, R. 5. 1.

284. *Sinus aquarum*, "the depositories of waters," i. e. in the bowels of the earth.

286. *Satis*, "crops, standing corn."

287. *Penetralia*, "inner sacred apartments."

289. *Culmen tamen*, etc. i. e. *Unda altior* (*culmine*) *hujus* (*domûs*) *tegit culmen.*

293. *Hic*, sc. *homo.—Cymbâ.* So *fronte*, l. 267.

297. *Si fors tulit*, "if chance so directed, if it so happened."

305. *Vires fulminis*, "the lightning's force." This is said in allusion to the force with which the boar strikes with his tusks.

306. *Ablato*, sc. *vi aquarum.*

307. *Detur*, i. e. *liceat*, "it may be permitted (her.)"

311. *Maxima pars*, sc. *hominum* or *animantium.*

312. *Inopi victu*, "with scanty food, with want of food."

313. *Aonios*, "the Aonians, the Bœotians."

319. *Consorte tori*, i. e. Pyrrha.

321. *Themin*, Gr. § 80, Exc. 2.—*Quæ nunc oracla tenebat*, "who at this time possessed the oracle." At a later period Apollo held the oracle upon this mountain.

322. *Illo*, i. e. Deucalon.

323. *Illâ*, i. e. Pyrrha.

325. *Unum*, sc *hominem.*

326. *Unam*, sc. *feminam.*

331. *Rector pelagi*, i. e. Neptune.

332. *Humeros.* Gr. § 234, II.

335. *Buccina sumitur illi.* Gr. § 211, R. 5. 1.

336. *In latum*, "in width."—*Turbine crescit ab imo*, "from the extremity of the cone:" i. e. from the narrow mouth-piece.

337. *Concepit ut aëra*, "when it has received the blast," i. e. when it has been blown upon.

338. *Sub utroque Phœbo*, "beneath each Phœbus," i. e. beneath the rising and the setting sun.

339. *Ora*, Gr. § 98.

340. *Contigit*, sc. *buccina.—Jussos*, sc. *a Neptuno.* See l. 324.

341. *Telluris—undis*, i. e.—of the rivers.—*Omnibus audita est—undis*, Gr. § 225, II.

342. *Et quibus est undis*, etc. i. e. *coercuit omnes undas quibus est audita*, Gr. § 206, (3.)

349. *Agere alta silentia*, "to main-

tain a profound stillness, be wrapt in deep silence." Gr. § 98.

352. *Commune genus.* Both were descended from the giant Iapetus, the son of *Titan* and *Terra.*—*Patruelis origo*, "descent from a father's brother." She was his cousin german.

355. *Turba sumus*, "constitute the population."

356. *Non est fiducia*, sc. *nobis*, "we have not—."

358. *Quid tibi—nunc animi—foret?* "what would have been your feelings?"—*Erepta*, "rescued, saved."

360. *Quo consolante dolores?* "who consoling (you) would you grieve?" i. e. who would console you in your grief?

363. *Paternis artibus.* See an account of the formation of man from clay in Dict. under *Prometheus.*

366. *Visum*, sc. *est.*

367. *Placuit*, sc. *illis*, "they resolved."

369. *Cephisidas undas*, "the waters of Cephisus," a river of Bœotia flowing near the base of Parnassus.

370. *Ut—sic*, "as—so, although—yet." So. l. 404.—*Vada nota*, "their usual bed or channel."

371. *Libatos*, "consecrated." Such consecration was effected by pouring out a portion of the liquor in honor of some god.—*Irroravêre*, "had sprinkled upon."

373. *Deæ*, sc. *Themidis.*

375. *Procumbit uterque*, Gr. § 323, 1, (3.)

376. *Pronus*, "upon the face."

377. *Justis*, "just, reasonable."

378. *Victa*, "influenced, moved."

380. *Mersis*, "ruined."

381. *Sortem*, "a response."

382. *Cinctas*, "fastened by a girdle, belted."

383. *Post tergum*, "behind (you)."

384. *Silentia.* Gr. § 98.

385. *Prior*, Gr. § 205, R. 15.

386. *Det*, sc. *dea.* Gr. § 262, R. 4.

388. *Interea repetunt*, etc. The English order is, *Interea repetunt secum verba datæ sortis obscura cæcis latebris.—Cæcis obscura latebris*, "involved in hidden mysteries."

389. *Volutant*, "debate."

390. *Promethides, Epimethida*, Gr. § 100, 1.

392. *Pia*, "consistent with filial duty."

393. *Magna parens terra est.* Terra, the earth, was the mother of Iapetus and grand-mother of both Deucalion and Pyrrha.

395. *Titania*, i. e. Pyrrha, the granddaughter of Titan.

399. *Post vestigia*, "behind the spot on which they stood," i. e. behind them.

400. *Quis hoc credat?* Gr. § 260, R. 5.—*Nisi sit.* Gr. § 261, R. 3.—*Sit pro teste*, "were a witness."

402. *Mora*, "by delay, by the intervention of time, i. e. gradually."—*Ducere formam*, "to take form."

404. *Contigit*, "had fallen to them," i. e. they had acquired.—*Ut—sic.* See l. 370 and note.—*Ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri forma potest hominis*, "though some, yet not a distinct human form can be discerned."

405. *Marmore*, "a marble statue."—*Cœpto*, "just begun."

406. *Exacta*, sc. *forma.*

407. *Quæ tamen ex illis:* i. e. *Pars ex illis, quæ fuit humida aliquo succo et terrena, versa est*, etc.

408. *In corporis usum*, "to the use

of flesh, i. e. to flesh."

412. *Traxere*, "took on, assumed."

416. *Diversis formis*. Gr. § 211, R. 6.

418. *Edidit*, sc. *tellus*.—*Figuras antiquas*: i. e. the forms which had existed before the deluge.

422. *De monte*, sc. *Parnasso*.

427. *Neve*. See note l. 151.

428. *Celebri certamine*. Gr. § 211, R. 6. So *Longo crine*, l. 432.

429. *Pythia*, sc. *certamina*, "the Pythian games."

430. *His*, sc. *ludis*, "at these."—*Manu, pedibusve, rotâve*, "by hand," etc. i. e. in boxing, running, or the chariot-race.

434. *Primus amor Phœbi Daphne*, sc. *fuit*. *Amor* in both numbers is sometimes used like the English "love" and "flame" for the person loved.—*Quem*, sc. *amorem*.

435. *Fors ignara*, "unknowing or blind chance."

436. *Delius*, sc. *deus* or *vates*, i. e. Apollo.—*Serpente*, sc. *Pythone*.

438. *Quidque tibi*, sc. *est*? "What have you to do?"

440. *Qui*, Gr. § 206, (12.)—*Certa*, sc. *vulnera*.

442. *Stravimus*, "prostrated, slew."

443. *Filius Veneris*, i. e. Cupid.—*Figat*, Gr. § 260, R. 6.—*Tuus*, sc. *arcus*.

445. *Cedunt*, "are inferior."

446. *Eliso*, "cleft, parted."

447. *Arce*. Gr. § 254, R. 3.

451. *Sub arundine*, "at the end of the shaft."

452. *Deus*, sc. *Cupido*.

453. *Læsit*, "wounds."

457. *Positos sine lege*, "carelessly arranged."

458. *Revocantis*, sc. *Apollinis*.

459. *Penei*. Gr. § 81.—*Insequor hostis*,—"as an enemy." Gr. § 204, R. 1.

462. *Quæque*, sc. *fugit*.

463. *Me miserum*, Gr. § 238, 2.—*Ne prona cadas*, Gr. § 263, R. 7.—*Indigna lædi*, "not deserving, i. e. too beautiful to be hurt."

471. *Claros et Tenedos*, Gr. § 54.

473. *Concordant carmina nervis*, "songs harmonize with the strings (of the lyre), i. e. are set to music."

474. *Una* (*sagitta*) *certior*, sc. *sagitta Cupidinis*.

475. *Vacuo*, sc *amoris*, "previously free (from love)."

476. *Opifer*, "the help bringing, the helper."

478. *Nullis medicabilis herbis*. Gr. § 222, R. 1. 4th clause.

480. *Locuturum*, sc. *Apollinem*.

482. *Canis Gallicus*, "a grey hound."—*Vacuo*, "clear."

483. *Hic—ille*. Gr. § 207, R. 23.

484. *Inhæsuro similis*, i. e. *similis cani inhæsuro prædæ*, "about to hang upon."

485. *Vestigia*, sc. *leporis*, "the soles of his feet."

490. *Tergoque fugaci*, i. e. *tergo illius fugacis*,—"as she flies."

491. *Crinem afflat*, Gr. § 233, (3.)—*Cervicibus*, Gr. § 98, and § 254, R. 3.

499. *Ora*, Gr. § 98.—*Cacumen obit*, "the top of the tree covers."

504. *Capitolia*, for *Capitolium*.

505. *Augustis*, "Augustan, i. e. of Augustus."

506. *Medium quercum*, "the oak placed between," i. e. between two laurels.

512. *Inde*, i. e. *ex iis* (*luminibus*,) "of these."—*Bina*, "two at a time."

514. *Constiterat quocunque modo*,

"in whatever way he stood."—*Io*, Gr. § 69, Exc. 3.

516. *Sinit*, sc. *eam*.

517. *Circumdat vincula collo*. Gr. § 224, R. 1.—*Indigno*, "not deserving such treatment."

522. *Non habuit, quæ brachia tenderet*. The full expression is, *Non habuit brachia, quæ brachia tenderet*. Gr. § 206, (3,) *b*.

530. *Patitur tangi*, sc. *se*, Gr. § 239, R. 2.—*Admirantibus*, sc. *illis*.

533. *Sequantur—oret*. Gr. § 261, R. 3.

540. *Repertâ*, sc. *te*, "than (when) found." Gr. § 256.

543. *Quodque*, Gr. § 206, (13.)—*Potes*, sc. *facere*.

545. *Nocet*, sc. *mihi*, "it is a misfortune to me."—*Esse deum*, sc. *me*. Gr. § 239, R. 1.

547. *Mœrenti*, sc. *patri Inacho*.

548. *Ereptamque patri*. Gr. § 224, R. 2.

552. *Natum*, sc. *suum*, i. e. *Mercurium*.—*Partu enixa est*. *Eniti* or *partu eniti*, "to bear, bring forth."

553. *Pleia*, "the Pleiad," sc. *Maia*.

554. *Alas—virgam*. See *Mercurius*, *Talaria*, and *Caduceus*, in Dict.

555. *Tegimen capillis*, i. e. *galeam aut petasum*.

560. *Abductas*, "stolen."—*Structis avenis*, "united straws or reeds," i. e. the shepherd's pipe composed of reeds or straws of unequal length.—*Cantat*, "blows or plays upon."

561. *Voce nova*, "new music." See l. 570.—*Custos Junonius*, i. e. Argus, who had been appointed by Juno to be keeper of Io.

565. *Euntem*, "passing."

566. *Junctis arundinibus*. See l. 560, *Structis avenis*.

572. *Talia dicturus*, "when about to relate these things."

577. *Confine caput*, sc. *est*.—*Saxoque*. See l. 549.—*Cruentum*, sc. *eum*, i. e. *Argum*.

579. *Quodque—lumen*, i. e. *et lumen quod*, Gr. § 206, (3.)

581. *Hos*, sc. *oculos*.—*Volucris suæ*, "of her bird," i. e. the peacock, a bird sacred to Juno.—*Saturnia*, i. e. Juno.

583. *Exarsit*, sc. *Juno*.

584. *Erinnyn*. See *Erinnys* and *Furia*, in Dict.

585. *Pellicis Argolicæ*, "the Argive mistress," i. e. of Jupiter, sc. Io.

587. *Ultimus immenso—labori*, i. e. *Ultimum aut finis immensi laboris*, the termination of boundless toil.

589. *Resupino ardua collo*, "high with neck bent back," i. e. with head uplifted and thrown back.

590. *Quos potuit solos tollens*, etc. "raising her face towards the stars, which was all she could do."

592. *Cum Jove*, "to Jupiter."

593. *Ille*, sc. *Jupiter*.—*Colla*. Gr. § 98.

594. *Inque futurum*, sc. *tempus*, "for the future."

596. *Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes*, i. e. he swears by the waters of the Styx,—an inviolable oath among the gods. See *Styx* in Dict.

597. *Dea*, sc. *Juno*.—*Vultus*. Gr. § 98.—*Illa*, sc. *Io*.

BOOK II.

1. *Alta*, "raised high," i. e. upon a lofty site.—*Sublimibus columnis*, "with lofty columns." § 211, R. 6.
3. *Cujus* depends on *fastigia*
4. *Argenti* depends on *lumine*.
5. *Illic*, sc. *in valvis*.
8. *Unda*, i. e. the sea, as represented by Vulcan on the folding doors.
13. *Quædam*, sc. *Doridis natæ*.
14. *Qualem*, sc. *faciem*.
18. *Signa sex*, i. e. six of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
19. *Simul*, for *simul ac*.—*Clymeneta prolis*, i. e. *Phaëthon*, which see in Dict.
20. *Venit, et intravit*, Gr. § 259, (2.) —*Dubitati parentis*. His descent from Apollo had been called in question by Epaphus, the son of Io. Having appealed to his mother, Clymene, she had sent him to the temple of Apollo, that he might obtain satisfaction respecting his parentage by consulting the god himself.
30. *Canos hirsuta capillos*, Gr. § 234, II.
31. *Loco medius*, "occupying the middle place," i. e. in the centre.
33. *Hac arce*, "on this hill," referring to the elevated site of the temple. See lines 1 and 19.
34. *Parenti*. Gr. § 225, III. So *dis juranda*, l. 45.
42. *Veros edidit ortus*, Gr. § 98. "declared your true descent."
45. *Dis juranda palus*, i. e. the Styx, which see in Dict.—*Oculis incognita nostris*, "unknown," etc. i. e. not visited by the light of the sun.
48. *Pœnituit jurâsse*, Gr. § 215, R.
50. *Utinam promissa liceret*, Gr. § 263.
51. *Negarem*, Gr. § 261, R. 4.
54. *Conveniant*, Gr. § 264, 1.
55. *Mortale*, "allowed to mortals."
57. *Placeat sibi quisque licebit*. "Each (of the gods) will be at liberty to entertain a high opinion of himself." —*Licebet*, sc. *per me*, i. e. I shall not interfere with the high opinion which each may entertain of himself.
58. *Non quisquam*, "no one," sc. *superûm*.
61. *Currus*, Gr. § 98.
62. *Prima via*, Gr. § 205, R. 17.
64. *Ipsi mihi fit terror*, "fear is produced in me myself," i. e. I myself fear.
67. *Subjectis*, "lying below."
68. *In præceps*, "headlong."
69. *Rapitur*, "is hurried forward."
71. *In adversum*, "in the opposite direction."—*Qui cetera*, sc. *vincit*.
73. *Finge*, "suppose."—*Datos*, sc. *esse*.
74. *Obvius ire*, "to encounter, resist."—*Ne*, "that not."
77. *Formasque ferarum*, i. e. the constellations, having the forms of animals.
78. *Utque*, "and even though, and suppose that."
80. *Hæmoniosque arcus*. "The Hæmonian, i. e. Thessalian bow." This is put by metonymy for the constellation Sagittarius. Gr. § 324, 2. Chiron the Centaur, a Thessalian, is said by some to have been

changed after his death into this constellation.

82. *Scorpion*, Gr. § 54.

102. *Ille*, "the other," i. e. Phaëthon.

103. *Cupidine currûs*, Gr. § 211, R. 12.

104. *Quà*, "as long as."

106. *Summæ curvatura rotæ*, "the curvature of the extreme part of the wheel," i. e. the circumference, the rim or felloe of the wheel.

108. *Chrysolithi*, "chrysolites," a species of precious stone of a golden color.

115. *At pater—Titan*, i. e. Sol or Phœbus.

116. *Extremæ lunæ*, "of the extreme parts of the moon."

120. *Addunt*, "put on."—*Sonantia*, "clanging."

124. *Pectore sollicito*, Gr. § 255, R. 3.—*Repetens*, "fetching, raising."

127. *Volentes*, sc. *properare*.

128. *Directos arcus*, "direct circles," i. e. the circles separating the zones, viz. the equator, tropics and polar circles, in distinction from the ecliptic, an oblique circle.

129. *In obliquum*, "obliquely."—*Limes*, "the path," sc. of the sun, i. e. the ecliptic.

130. *Zonarum trium*, "of three zones," i. e. "of the torrid and the two temperate zones.

134. *Nec preme*, "neither depress."—*Molire*, "raise."—*Summum per æthera*, "through the highest parts of the etherial regions."

135. *Altiùs—inferiùs*, "too high—too low."

137. *Dexterior* is here used like the positive *dextera*. So l. 138, *sinisterior* for *sinistra*.—*Anguem*, "the Serpent," called also Hydra, a northern constellation.

138. *Pressam*, "depressed," i. e. low in the south.—*Aram*, "the altar," a southern constellation.

139. *Tene*, sc. *cursum*, "steer or direct your course."

140. *Quæ juvet*, sc. *ut*.

142. *Libera*, "allowable, permitted."

149. *Ille*. See note l. 102.

155. *Nepotis*. Tethys was the mother of Clymene, and consequently the grandmother of Phaëthon.

156. *Facta est immensi copia mundi*, "the opportunity of the whole universe is granted," i. e. the whole universe is opened to them.

160. *Quod—possent*. Gr. § 264.—*Cognoscere*, "perceive, feel."

164. *Vacuus*. The common reading is *vacuos*.

165. *Inani*, sc. *currui*.

167. *Quo priùs*, sc. *currebant*.—*Ordine*, "course."

169. *Illis*, sc. *equis*.

171. *Vetito—æquore*. The stars in the constellations of the Bears, on account of their proximity to the poles, are always above the horizon of the inhabitants of Greece and of other countries lying as far north of the equator.

176. *Tua plaustra*, i. e. The Triones.

181. *Vellem*, Gr. § 261, R. 4.

182. *Valuisse rogando*, "had prevailed (with his father) by his entreaties."

183. *Meropis*, sc. *filius*.

184. *Pinus*, i. e. *navis*.

185. *Quam*, sc. *navem*.

188. *Illi fato*. Gr. § 227, "it is not his fate, he is not fated."

190. *Quidque agat*, "what to do." Gr. § 265.

192. *Vario*, "diversified," i. e. with constellations of various forms.—

Miracula, "strange sights."

193. *Simulacra ferarum*, i. e. the constellations having the forms of various animals.

200. *Tergum*, sc. *equorum*.

205. *Summa—decliva*, sc. *loca*.

209. *Ut quæque altissima*, sc. *tellus*, "according as each part is highest."

210. *Agit rimas*, "it forms clefts, it cracks."

211. *Cum frondibus uritur arbos*. Gr. § 249, III.

213. *Parva queror*, "I am lamenting small evils."

218. *Virgineus*, "belonging to or haunted by the virgins," i. e. the muses.—*Nondum Œagrius*, "not yet Œagrian," i. e. not yet called after the name of Œager, a king of Thrace, who lived at a later period than the death of Phaëthon.

219. *In immensum*, "immensely, i. e. furiously, to a vast height."

223. *Scythiæ sua*, Gr. § 208, (7.)

234. *Credunt*, "they believe, it is thought." Gr. § 209, R. 2, (2.)—*In corpora summa*, "to the surface of their bodies," Gr. § 205, R. 17.

240. *Sortita loco distantes flumina ripas*, "rivers having banks distant in place," i. e. wide rivers.

241. *Mediis in undis*, "in the midst of—." Gr. § 205, R. 17. So *medio Caystro*, in l. 252; *extremum orbem*, l. 253; *summo profundo*, l. 266; and *extremâ cuspide*, l. 370.

244. *Arsurusque iterum Xanthus*. During the Trojan war the Xanthus was set on fire by Vulcan.

251. *Quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas*, "which had rendered the Mæonian shores famous by their song." *Quæ* relates to *volucres*.

252. *Flumineæ volucres*, i. e. the swans, which abounded in the Cayster.

256. *Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone*, Gr. § 205, R. 2, N.

258. *Potentia rerum*, "the sovereignty of the world."

260. *Infernum regem*, i. e. Pluto.—*Cum conjuge*, i. e. Proserpine.

266. *Summo profundo*, "the surface of the deep."

273. *Matris*, i. e. *Telluris*.

276. *Infrà*, has here the force of the comparative *inferius*.

278. *Si placet hoc*, sc. *tibi*, i. e. *Jovi*.—*Merui*, sc. *hoc*.—*Quid?* sc. *propter*, "why?" Gr. § 232, (2.)

279. *Liceat perituræ*, sc. *mihi*, "permit me—."

280. *Igne tuo*, i. e. *fulmine*.—*Auctore*, "by its author," i. e. by knowing that it comes from you.

281. *In*, "for."

284. *Hosne fructus, hunc honorem refers?* "are these the rewards, this the recompense you make?"—*Fertilitatis—officiique*, Gr. § 211, R. 12.

289. *Fac*, "suppose, grant."

290. *Frater*, sc. *tuus*, i. e. Neptune.—*Tradita sorte æquora*. In the division of the world among the sons of Saturn, the sea was allotted to Neptune.

292. *Fratris*, sc. *gratia*.—*Mea*. Gr. § 278, R. 2.

293. *Utrumque*, sc *polum*.

302. *Manibus*, see *Manes* in Dict.

303. *Superos*, sc *deos*.—*Ipsum*, i. e. *Apollinem*.

304. *Qui dederat currus*, sc. *Phæ-*

ethonti.—*Ferat*, Gr. § 261, 2.

305. *Summam arcem*, "the pinnacle (of heaven)."

312. *Expulit*, sc. *eum*, i. e. *Phaëthonta.*

313. *In contraria*, sc. *loca*, "in opposite directions."

319. *In præceps*, "headlong."—*Longo tractu*, "in a long train (of fire)."

322. *A patriâ*, i. e. Ethiopia.

325. *Corpora*, for *corpus*, Gr. § 98.

336. *Tamen* has here the sense of *tandem.*

339. *Nec minus*, sc. *quam Clymene.*

340. *Munera.* Gr. § 204.—*Pectora.* Gr. § 234, II.

346. *Maxima*, sc. *natu*, "the eldest," Gr. § 126, 4.—*Terræ procumbere*, Gr. § 224, 9.

349. *Tertia*, sc. *soror.*

361. *Lucidus amnis*, i. e. *Eridanus.*

363. *Invidiæ.* Cecrops, king of Athens, left at his decease three daughters, Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos. Mercury falling in love with Herse, induced her sister Aglauros, in consideration of a large sum of money, to aid him in his suit. Minerva, indignant at the mercenary character of Aglauros, hastens to the abode of Envy, who, in obedience to her commands, fills the breast of Aglauros with envy at the high honor of her sister, and thus induces her to obstruct rather than to favor the suit of Mercury.

364. *Petit*, sc. Minerva.—*Vallibus*, "depths, recesses."

367. *Vacet.* Gr. § 264, 1.

368. *Belli metuenda*, Gr. § 251, R. 2. Some editions for *belli* read *bello.*

370. *Neque fas habet*, "she does not account it lawful."

377. *Vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.* The natural order is, *ad vultum*, etc. sc. *Minervæ.*

379. *Nusquam recta acies*, "no where is her look direct," i. e. she always looks askance.

381. *Nisi quem*, i. e. *nisi is risus, quem.*

384. *Carpitque et carpitur unâ*, "she preys (on others) and is at the same time preyed on."

385. *Oderat*, Gr. § 183, 3, N.

389. *Tellurem repulit*, "she drove from her the earth;" i. e. she raised herself into the air.

391. *Successurum Minervæ*, "that Minerva was going to be successful." *Successurum*, sc. *esse*, is used impersonally.

395. *Summa cacumina*, sc. *herbarum.*

397. *Tritonida arcem*, "the Acropolis, or citadel of Athens," where was the Parthenon or temple of Minerva.

BOOK III.

CADMUS. Jupiter, having assumed the form of a snow-white bull, had carried Europa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Sidon, from her native country to Crete. The father, ignorant of her fate, sent his son Cadmus in pursuit of her, directing him not to return until he had found her. Having in vain explored every part of the world, and despairing of finding his sister, Cadmus consulted the oracle of Delphi in regard to the place of his future residence. He was directed to follow the foot-steps of a heifer with which he should presently meet, and to build a city where she should lie down to rest. Following this direction he with his companions was led into Bœotia, where at length the heifer lay down, and it is at this point that the narrative in the text begins.—*Agit grates*, sc. *Phœbo, viæ auctori.*

12. *Tyria de gente profecti*, i. e. by *periphrasis, Tyrii, aut Phœnices.* Gr. § 323, 2, (4.)
19. *Sinuatur*, i. e. *sinuat se*, Gr. § 248, I. R. 1.
20. *Mediâ plus parte*, sc. *sui corporis*, "more than half his length."
21. *Tantoque est corpore*, Gr. § 211, R. 6.
22. *Totum*, sc. *Serpentem*, the polar Serpent. See Book II, l. 172.
29. *Derepta leoni*, Gr. § 224, R. 2.
54. *Ipse*, sc. *serpens.*
55. *Cingitur*, "he infolds himself." —*Exit*, sc. *e spiris*, "he unfolds himself."
65. *Dabat retro*, "he kept drawing back."
68. *Eunti*, sc. serpenti.
75. *Et tu spectabere serpens.* This prophecy was subsequently fulfilled by the transformation of Cadmus and his wife Hermione into serpents. Book IV, l. 562, etc.
79. *Terræ motæ*, "the ploughed earth."
81. *Presso*, "held down."
82. *Mortalia*, "of men." Gr. § 211, R. 4.
83. *Fide majus*, "an event surpassing belief, an astonishing event."
85. *Tegmina capitum*, i. e. helmets.
88. *Tolluntur aulæa.* In the Roman theatre, the curtain was lowered from the ceiling to the floor, at the commencement of the play, in order to give a view of the stage, and raised again, when the play was ended, for the purpose of concealing the stage. In raising the curtain, the upper part of the figures painted upon it would first become visible, then the lower parts in succession.
90. *Placido tenore*, "in quiet course, gradually."—*Educta*, sc. *signa.*
91. *Imoque in margine*, sc. *aulæi*, on the lower border of the curtain. —*Ponunt*, sc. *signa.*
93. *De populo unus*, Gr. § 212, R. 2, N. 4.
96. *Ipse*, "he himself" (who had begun the affray.)
97. *Qui leto dederat*, sc. *eum*, "who had slain" (him who commenced the battle.)
100. *Suo Marte*, "in battle with one another."—*Subiti*, "who had sud-

denly sprung up."

102. *Matrem*, sc. *suam*, i. e. the earth from which they had sprung.

103. *Quinque superstitibus*, Gr. § 257, R. 7.

104. *Fidem*, "a promise, assurance."

107. *Urbem*, i. e. Thebes.

108. *Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque*, Gr. § 204, R. 5, 3d clause. Hermione or Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus, was the daughter of Mars and Venus.

111. *Natasque*. Cadmus had four daughters, Autonoë, Ino, Semele and Agave.—*Nepotes*. Among the grand-sons of Cadmus the following were particularly distinguished, viz. Melicerta, the son of Ino; Bacchus, the son of Semele; Pentheus, the son of Agave, and Actæon, the son of Autonoë.

112. *Hos*, sc. *nepotes*.—*Jam juvenes*, "now grown up."—*Sed scilicet*. These words serve to introduce a celebrated saying of Solon to Crœsus, that no man could be pronounced happy before his death.

113. *Homini*. Gr. § 225, III.

115. *Nepos*, i. e. Actæon the son of Autonoë.

116. *Aliena*, "belonging to another," i. e. to a stag into which he was changed.

118. *Bene si quæras*, "if you inquire carefully," i. e. "in truth, in fact."—*Fortunæ crimen*, "an offence of accident, an accidental offence." Actæon, while hunting, accidentally surprised Diana and her nymphs bathing in a fountain. The goddess being greatly offended changed him into a stag. The story commences at the moment of transformation.

120. *Dat spatium*, sc. Diana.—*Sparso*, "sprinkled (by Diana with the water of the fountain.")

122. *Cum* with *muto* signifies "for, into."

125. *Et se*, sc. *esse*—*Cursu in ipso*, "in his very flight," i. e. while still running.

126 *Solitis*, "well known, familiar."

127. *Me miserum*, Gr. § 238, 2.

128. *Vox illa fuit*, sc. *ejus*, "that was his voice," i. e. that was all the sound he could produce.

129. *Non sua*, "not his own," i. e. not natural to him.

130. *Quid faciat*, Gr. § 260, R. 5.

132. *Videre*, sc. *eum*.—*Melampus*. The names of Actæon's dogs are of Greek origin. *Melampus* signifies Blackfoot; *Ichnobates*, Tracker; *Melanchætes*, Blackhair; *Theridamas*, Gamequeller; and *Oresitrophos*, Mountain-bred.

135. *Referre*, "to mention, name."—*Mora est*, "is a hinderance, would cause delay."

138. *Per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus*, i. e. *per loca, per quæ fuerat secutus*, Gr. § 206, (3.)—*Secutus*, sc. *feras*.

144. *Exierant*, sc. *canes*.—*Compendia montis*, "a short cut across the mountain."

146. *In corpore*, "in a body, unitedly."

147. *Loca vulneribus desunt*, i. e. he is covered with wounds.

148. *Quem—possit*, i. e. *talem sonum quem non edere possit cervus*, Gr. § 264, 1, 3d clause.

150. *Roganti*, sc. *alicui*.

153. *Oculis*, sc. *suis*—*Quærunt*, "they look for."

155. *Refert*, "turns."—*Abesse*, sc. *illum*.

159. *In corpore*, sc. *Actæonis*.

161. *Hunc*, i. e. *Acæten*.—*Pentheus*

was the son of Agave and grandson of Cadmus. When Bacchus in his youth came to Thebes, where his cousin Pentheus was then king, the latter prohibited his subjects from paying divine honors to Bacchus, and while the Theban women, disregarding the prohibition, were celebrating the orgies of this god, Pentheus ordered Bacchus to be seized and brought before him. His servants not finding Bacchus brought Acœtes, an attendant and worshipper of Bacchus. It is at this point in the story that the extracts in the text commence.

165. *Moris novi*, "of a new kind, new-fashioned."

168. *Quæ colerent*, Gr. § 264, 5.—*Duri*, "sturdy, laborious."

170. *Et ipse*, "he himself also, he too."—*Lino*, "a fishing-line,"

171. *Ducere*, "to draw out."

172. *Traderet*, sc. *mihi*.

173. *Studii*, sc. *mei*.

178. *Oleniæ capellæ*, "of the Olenian goat," or goat of Amalthea. It is called Olenian from Olenus, the town where this goat was kept. Jupiter when an infant was fed with its milk, and on this account it was placed among the constellations, upon the shoulders of Auriga, the charioteer.

182. *Adducor litora*, Gr. § 233.

183. *Doque leves saltus*, "I leap nimbly (to the shore)."

189. *Opheltes*, one of the companions of Acœtes. So l. 199, *Dictys*, etc.

195. *His*, sc. *nautis*—*Mitte*, "forbear, cease."

201. *Prorœ tutela*, i. e. the steersman.

202. *Modus*, "measure," i. e. measured motion, in which the rowers kept time.

203. *Animorum*, sc. *remigum*.

204. *Hoc omnes alii*, sc. *probant*.

206. *Mihi*, sc *est*, "belongs to me."—*Juris*, "of authority."

210. *Juvenili*, "youthful," i. e. "strong or powerful."—*Guttura*, Gr. § 98.—*Guttura rupit*, "struck my throat with great violence."

211. *Excussum*, sc. *e navi*.

214. *Solutus*, "dissipated."

217. *Ope*, "means."

218. *Proreus*, i. e. *Melanthus*, *prorœ tutela*.

219. *Terrâ*, Gr. § 254, R. 3.—*Sistére*, "you shall be landed."

222. *Fallaces*, sc. *nautæ*.

224. *Dextrâ*, "to the right."

227. *Aure*, i. e. *in aure* or *in aurem*.

229. *Me removi*, "I withdrew."—*Ministerio*, Gr. § 251.—*Artis*, "of fraud."

230. *Inmurmurat*, sc. *mihi*.

233. *Meumque explet opus*, "and performs my part, supplies my place."—*Petit diversa*, sc. *loca*, i. e. he steers a different course, sc. *lævam petit*.

235. *Tunquam senserit*, Gr. § 263, 2.

237. *Mihi*, Gr. § 225, II.

240. *Jamdudum flebam*, "I had been a long time weeping," Gr. § 145, II, 2

242. *Per tibi nunc ipsum*, i. e. *per Bacchum ipsum tibi nunc adjuro*.—*Præsentior*, "more prompt to hear."

243. *Tam vera*, "things as true."—*Me referre*, "that I am relating."

244. *Quàm veri majora fide*, "as surpassing belief in their truth," i. e. "as they are incredible."

247. *Deducunt*, "unfurl, spread,"

i. e. let down from the sail-yards, where they were lashed when not spread to the wind.—*Geminâ ope*, i. e. *remis velisque*.

248. *Hederæ*. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus.

249. *Distinguunt*, "adorn, decorate."

250. *Ipse*, sc. *Bacchus*.—*Frontem*, Gr. § 234, II. So *curvamina*, l. 256.

253. *Pictarum*, "spotted."

254. *Exsiluêre*, sc. *e navi*.

256. *Depresso*, "bowed down," i. e. no longer erect, being changed into a dolphin.

258. *Loquenti*, sc. *illi*.

259. *Squamam—trahebat*, "took on scales, was covered with scales." The dolphin has in fact no scales.

263. *Dare*, "to extend."

264. *Trunco*, "deprived of its limbs."

265. *Novissima cauda*, Gr. § 205, R. 17.

269. *In speciem*, "like."

271. *Modò*, "just now."

272. *Pavidum*, sc. *me*.—*Trementi corpore*, Gr. § 211, R. 6.

273. *Meum*, "my own, myself."

276. *Præbuimus aures*, "we have listened."

277. *Vires*, sc. *suas*.

279. *Corpora*, i. e. *illum*.—*Stygiæ nocti*, i. e. *morti*.

280. *Solidis tectis*, "a strong prison."

285. *Echionides*, "the son of Echion," i. e. Pentheus, Gr. § 100, 1—*Jubet ire*, sc. *alios, seu famulos suos*. On a former occasion, when Acœtes was brought before him, he had sent his servants.

290. *Penthea*, Gr. § 54, last clause but one, and § 80, III.

292. *Ultima*, sc. *loca*. "its borders."

294. *Illum*, i. e. *Penthea*.

297. *Geminæ—sorores*, sc. *Autonoë* and *Ino*, for Semele, the mother of Bacchus had been many years dead.

298. *Ille aper*. To Agave, inspired with madness, Pentheus appeared to be a wild boar.—*Qui maximus*, Gr. § 206, (7.)

299. *Feriendus*, sc. *est*.

300. *Cunctæ*, sc. *Bacchæ*.

301. *Trepidum*, sc. *Penthea*.

304. *Actæonis*. Pentheus, when about to suffer a fate similar to that of Actæon, appeals to Autonoë, the mother of Actæon, to save him.

305. *Quid Actæon*, sc. *sit*. Autonoë in her madness does not regard the words of Pentheus.—*Precanti*, sc. *illi*, Gr. § 224, R. 2.

306. *Inoo—raptu*, "by the violence of Ino." Gr. § 211, R. 4.

309. *Visis*, sc. *disjectis membris filii*.

310. *Colla*, sc. *sua*.

BOOK IV.

4. *Urbem*, i. e. *Babylona*.

5. *Primosque gradus*, sc. *amoris*.

8. *Fissus*, i. e. *fissum vel fissura*, "a crack, a crevice."—*Tenui rimâ*, Gr. § 211, R. 6.—*Duxerat*, sc. *paries*.

15. *Claustra*, "bounds."

16. *Neve*, "and lest."—*Sit errandum*,

sc. *illis*, "they should miss (each other.)"

21. *Præcipitatur aquis*, for *in aquas*, Gr. § 225, IV.

23. *Vultum*, Gr. § 234, II. So. l. 26, *rictus*.

25. *Audacem*, sc. *illam*.

27. *Depositura*, Gr. § 274, R. 6.

32. *Sine ipsâ*, sc. *Thisbe*.

39. *Nocens*, "faulty, guilty."—*Nostra anima*, i. e. *ego*.

40. *Metûs*, "fear;" by metonymy, Gr. § 324, 2, "danger."—*Venires*, Gr. § 262, R. 4.

44. *Timidi est*, Gr. § 211, R. 8, (3.)

53. *Ictibus*, "jets."

54. *Arborei fœtus*, "the fruit of the tree," the same which is expressed in l. 56 by its appropriate name, *mora*.

58. *Illa redit*, sc. *Thisbe*.—*Oculis animoque requirit*. This expression denotes the intense eagerness of her search.

60. *Versam in arbore formam*, "the appearance of the tree though changed."——*Ut—sic*, "as—so, though—still."

61. *Incertam*, sc. *illam*, i. e. *Thisben*.—*An hæc sit*, sc. *dicta arbos*, "whether this is the appointed tree."

62. *Pulsare*, Gr. § 272, R. 5.

63. *Membra*, sc. *Pyrami*.

64. *Instar*, sc. *ad*. Gr. § 235, R. 5.

66. *Suos amores*, "her lover." See note, book I, l. 434.

67. *Indignos*. See book I, l. 463.

71. *Mihi*, Gr. § 224, R. 2.

78. *In unum hoc*, "for this one act," i. e. for destroying herself.

79. *In vulnera*, "for wounds," i. e. *mihi infligenda vulnera*.

83. *Hoc tamen estote rogati*, "be ye asked this," i. e. "be entreated to grant this." Gr. § 234.—*Amborum*, sc. *nostrorum*.

84. *Meus*, sc. parens.

86. *Componi*, sc. *eos*.

92. *Cæde*, sc. *Pyrami*.

95. *Quodque rogis superest*, i. e. *illorum cineres*.

97. *Numen*, "authority."—*Matertera*, i. e. Ino, the daughter of Cadmus and second wife of Athamas, king of Thebes.—*Vires*. The power of Bacchus had been displayed in punishing those who had despised his authority. See above, book III, l. 161, etc.

98. *De totque sororibus*, sc. Autonoe, Semele, and Agave, who had all been distinguished for their misfortunes, Autonoe and Agave having been deprived of their sons Actæon and Pentheus, and Semele having been destroyed by lightning.

99. *Una*, "she alone."——*Quem*, "that which."

100. *Natis, thalamoque Athamantis habentem sublimes animos*, "having proud feelings on account of her sons," etc. i. e. proud of her sons, etc.

101. *Numine*, "the god," sc. Bacchus.

102. *Nec tulit*, "nor did she patiently endure it."—*Et secum*, sc. *dixit*.—*Pellice*, i. e. Semele, the mistress of Jupiter, and rival of Juno.—*De pellice natus*, i. e. Bacchus, the son of Semele.

103. *Vertere*, "to transform." For the transformation of the Tuscan sailors into dolphins by the power of Bacchus, see book III, 161, etc.

104. *Nati*, "of a son." Allusion is made to Pentheus, who was torn in pieces by his mother and aunt.

See book III, l. 276, etc.

105. *Minyeïdas*. The three daughters of Minyas, who were changed by Bacchus into bats, as a punishment for slighting his sacred rites.

108. *Ipse*, sc. Bacchus.

110. *Stimuletur*, "be driven to madness."—*Eat per exempla. Ire per exempla* signifies "to imitate."

111. *Cognata exempla*, i. e. *cognatorum exempla*, "the example of her relatives."—*Suis furoribus*, "in her madness."

113. *Silentia*, Gr. § 98.—*Muta silentia*, "deep silence."

114. *Iners*. The Styx was a turbid sluggish stream resembling a pool rather than a river.

115. *Functa sepulcris*, "buried," i. e. whose bodies were buried.

118. *Ignorant*. On account of the rough and uncultivated nature of the region the newly-arrived ghosts are unable to find their way.

120. *Utque fretum*, sc *accepit*.

122. *Exiguus*, "too small."

124. *Imi tyranni*, "of the infernal king."

125. *Pars alias artes*, sc. *celebrant*, "exercise, practice."

126. *Sustinet*, "brings herself, submits."

129. *Simul intravit*, Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2.)

131. *Sorores*, i. e. the Furies, Alecto, Megæra and Tisiphone, daughters of Night.

132. *Grave et implacabile numen. Numen*, "a power," is here applied collectively to the three sisters. Gr. § 204, R. 3.

133. *Adamante*, "with (bars of) adamant."

136. *Sedes scelerata*, "the impious abode," instead of *sedes sceleratorum*, "the abode of the impious."

137. *Præbebat*, sc. *vulturibus*.

138. *Jugeribus*, Gr. § 236.—*Tibi*, Gr. § 225, II.

139. *Effugit*, sc. *te*.

140. *Aut petis*, sc. *lapsum saxum*.—*Urgues*, "roll up."

141. *Et se sequitur fugitque*. These words allude to the appearance of Ixion rapidly revolving on the wheel.

143. *Quas perdant*, a relative clause denoting a result, not a purpose. Gr. § 264, 5.

145. *Ante omnes Ixiona*. Ixion was suffering punishment on account of an insult offered to Juno.

146. *E fratribus*. Sisyphus and Athamas were brothers.

148. *Cum conjuge*, sc. *Ino*.

149. *Exponit*, sc. *Furiis*.

150. *Quod vellet*, Gr. § 266, 3.

151. *Sorores*, sc. *Furiæ*.

154. *Vt erat turbata*, "as she was, disheveled," i. e. without waiting to compose her locks, she merely throws them aside from her face, and replies to Juno.

156. *Ambagibus*, "circumlocution."—*Infit*, sc. *dicere*.—*Facta puta*, sc. *esse*, "consider as already done."

157. *Inamabile*, Gr. § 324, 9.

161. *Nec mora*, sc. *est*. In connection with the following clause these words may be translated, "straightway," or "without delay."

163. *Induitur pallam*, Gr. § 234, R. 1. *Induitur* and *incingitur* are here used like the middle voice in Greek, to denote acts performed by an agent upon himself. So *adcingitur*, l. 309.

166. *Limine*, sc. *Athamantis*.

167. *Æolidi*, Athamas was the son of Æolus.

173. *Pars—lapsæ*, Gr. § 205, R. 3. and § 323, 3, (4.)

177. *Inoosque sinus Athamanteosque*, Gr. § 211, R. 4.

180. *Monstra veneni*, "prodigies of poison," i. e. "horrible poisons."

182. *Errores vagos*, "delirious wanderings."—*Cæcæ*, "dark, confused." Tisiphone is said to have brought *errores*, *oblivia*, *scelus*, etc., because she brought those drugs which caused them. Gr. § 324, 2.

185. *Versata*, "stirred."

189. *Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.* These words represent the appearance of a torch whirled rapidly around, so as to form a continuous circle of flame. "She follows the swiftly moved flames by flames."

190. *Victrix*, "having accomplished her purpose."—*Jussique potens*, sc. *Junonis*, "and having executed the command of Juno." Gr. § 213.

191. *Sumptumque recingitur anguem. Recingitur* is here construed with the accusative like *cingitur*. Gr. § 234, R. 1.

192. *Æolides*, i. e. Athamas.

200. *Causa*, sc. *fuit*.

201. *Malè sana*, "distracted."

203. *Sonat*, "shouts."—*Sub nomine*, "at the name."

204. *Hos usus*, "these services, such services."

210. *Onusque suum*, sc. *Melicertam*.

211. *Neptis*. Harmonia or Hermione, the wife of Cadmus and mother of Ino, was the daughter of Venus.—*Patruo*, sc. *Neptuno*. Venus is here spoken of as the daughter of Jupiter.

212. *Cælo*, "to heaven," i. e. to heavenly power, to the power exercised by Jupiter in heaven.

216. *Adde*, sc. *illos.*—*Gratia*, "influence, interest."

217. *Si tamen*, "if indeed."—*Diofundo*, "the divine deep." The expression is borrowed from the Greek, ἁλὸς δυὰ.

218. *Spuma fui.* According to Grecian fable, Venus sprung from the foam of the sea.—*Graium—nomen*, sc. Aphrodite, from ἀφρὸς, "foam."

223. *Natam parvumque nepotem*, i. e. *Ino et Melicertam*.

225. *Victus*, "broken down."—*Quæ plurima*, Gr. § 206, (7.)

226. *Urbe suâ*, sc. *Thebes*.

229. *Retractant*, "they are talking over."—*Relegunt sermone*, "are retracing."

231. *Sacer*, a predicate adjective.

232. *Fuerit.* The construction of this sentence appears to be that of the indirect question, requiring *dubito*, *quæro*, or the like to be supplied.

233. *Nova semina*, a new kind of seeds.

235. *Ipse precor*, i. e. *precor ut ego ipse serpens*, etc.

247. *Volenti*, sc. *loqui.*—*Nec verba sufficiunt*, "words do not come, he finds no words."

249. *Hanc vocem*, i. e. *hanc vocem solam*.

251. *His monstris*, "this horrid appearance."

252. *Quid hoc?* sc. *est*, "what does this mean?"

254. *Eandem anguem*, "the same kind of serpent."

256. *Sinus*, Gr. § 98.

259. *Cristati*, Gr. § 162, 22. N.

264. *Inde*, i. e. from Libya.—Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danaë, having slain the Gorgon Medusa, flew over Libya, bearing with him

the head of Medusa, which had the property of turning all who beheld it into stone. The extracts in the text introduce him to our attention as he is leaving Libya.

265. *Exemplo*, "in the manner of, like."

271. *Regnis Atlantis, in orbe.* Gr. § 204.

273. *Currus*, sc. *Solis.*—*Aurora*, sc. *evocet.*

274. *Hominum cunctos.* Gr. § 212, R. 2, N. 6.

275. *Ultima*, i. e. "farthest" to the west.

276. *Pontus*, i. e. the western ocean, called from him the Atlantic.—*Qui æquora subdit*, "which subjects its plain," i. e. which spreads out its waters beneath.—*Anhelis.* The horses of the sun are represented as panting with fatigue at the close of their diurnal course.

277. *Fessos.* Gr. § 324, 34.—*Axes* for *axem*, and that for *currum*, sc. *solis.* Gr. § 324, 3.

279. *Humum*, sc. *ejus*, "his estates."—*Vicinia nulla premebant.* Gr. § 209, R. 11: *premere*, "to press upon, straiten, limit."

284. *Rerum*, sc. *gestarum*, "exploits, heroic deeds."

287. *Atla.* Gr. § 81.

288. *Prædæ.* Gr. § 227, R. 2.—*Hunc titulum*, "this honor, or distinction," i. e. the possession of the golden apples.

292. *Huic*, sc. *Perseo.*

298. *Lævaque a parte*, "on his left side."

306. *Ventos*, i. e. the winds which had raged on the preceding day. See l. 264.

308. *Pennis resumptis.* Perseus, when going against the Gorgons, had received from Mercury his *talaria*, or winged shoes, and from Vulcan a curved dagger, called *harpe.*

309. *Adcingitur*, "girds himself." See above l. 163.

312. *Populos*, "the tribes."

313. *Maternæ linguæ.* Cassiope, queen of Æthiopia and mother of Andromeda, having boasted that she was more beautiful than the Nereids, Neptune, as a punishment for her insolence, had caused the coasts of the country to be laid waste by a sea-monster. In this emergency the oracle of Jupiter Ammon had declared that Neptune could be appeased only by exposing Andromeda to be destroyed by the monster. This was accordingly done, and the story in the text opens at the moment when the approach of the monster is expected by Andromeda, who had been fastened to a rock near the sea, and by her parents, who are spectators of the event.

316. *Abantiades*, i. e. Perseus, the great-grandson of Abas.

317. *Requirenti*, sc. *mihi.*—*Terræ*, sc. *tuæ.*—*Tuum*, sc. *nomen.* Gr. § 211, R. 3, 3d clause.

321. *Quod potuit*, i. e. *quod solum potuit*, "which was all she could do."

322. *Instanti*, sc. *illi*, i. e. Perseo.

324. *Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ*, literally, "how great had been the confidence of her mother's beauty," i. e. how much her mother had presumed upon her beauty. Andromeda speaks as gently as possible of her mother's crime.

329. *Ambo miseri.* Gr. § 205, R. 2, (1.)

331. *Vinctoque in corpore*, sc. *suæ filiæ*.

337. *Gener*, "as a son-in-law." Gr. § 204, R. 1.

338. *Faveant modò numina*. Gr. § 263, 2.

345. *Tantum*, i. e. *tantum (medii cœli,) quantum medii cœli*, "as much of intervening space, as."

346. *Funda potest plumbo transmittere*,—"can send with its hurled bullet;" i. e. *potest plumbum transmittere*, can send its bullet.

347. *Juvenis*, sc. *Perseus*.—*Pedibus tellure repulsâ*, "spurning the ground."

350. *Vacuo in arvo*, i. e. *vacuo ab arboribus*, "in a cleared field."

356. *Inachides*, i. e. *Perseus*. Inachus was the first king of Argos, the native country of Perseus. Gr. § 100, 1.

360. *Ille*, i. e. *Perseus*.

365. *Pennæ*, sc. *Persei*.

368. *Stantibus*, "when still."—*Moto*, "when agitated."

369. *Juga prima*, "the highest point."

370. *Repetita*, "repeatedly assaulted."

371. *Cum plausu clamor—implevere*. Gr. § 209, R. 12, (6.)—*Superas domos*, "the high mansions," i. e. the heavens.

372. *Generumque salutant*, sc. *eum*.

373. *Auxilium*, sc. *eum esse*.

376. *Ille*, sc. *Perseus*.

380. *Et præmia*. *Præmia* is in apposition to *Andromedan*, though connected by *et*.

381. *Indotata*, "without a dowry," i. e. he takes Andromeda without waiting for the promised dowry, (*regnum dotale*.) *Protinus* and *rapit* mark his eagerness to obtain his prize.

382. *Præcutiunt*, "flourish before (the marriage procession.)"

392. *Simul edocuit*. Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2.) *Simul* for *simul ac*.

393. *Perseu*. Gr. § 54.

394. *Crinita draconibus*, "having tresses of serpents."—*Ora*, sc *Medusæ*

395. *Agenorides*, i. e. *Perseus*, who was descended from Agenor.

397. *Geminas sorores*. The Phorcydes, according to Hesiod, were two in number, viz. Pemphredo and Enyo; but to these some add a third.

398. *Phorcydas*. The Phorcydes here mentioned are otherwise called *Grææ*, i. e. old women, as they are said to have been old even from their birth. They were the sisters of the Gorgons, who also are called Phorcydes.—*Unius partitas luminis usum*. The Grææ are said to have had but one eye and one tooth between them, which they used by turns.

399. *Id*, sc. *lumen*.—*Se*, sc. *Agenorides narrat*.——*Dum traditur*, "while it is passing (from one to the other.")

400. *Suppositâ manu*, "putting his hand in the place (of that of the Græa, who was about to receive the eye.") Having thus obtained the eye, he refused to return it, except upon condition of being informed where he could find the Gorgons.

404. *Ex ipsis*, "from themselves," i. e. from their natural state of flesh and blood.

409. *Fratrem*, i. e. Chrysāor, who with Pegasus sprung from the blood of Medusa.—*Natos*, sc. *esse*.

BOOK V.

4. *Canat*, "indicates." Reference is here made to the *hymenæus* or nuptial song, which used to be sung by the assembled friends of the bride and bridegroom.
8. *In his*. *His* refers to the collective noun *turba*.—*Phineus* was the brother of Cepheus and had been espoused to Andromeda before her exposure to the sea-monster.
11. *Mihi*. Gr. § 224, R. 2. So. l. 19, *Tibi rapta est*.—*Falsum*, "pretended." Allusion is made to Jupiter's entering the tower in which Danaë, the mother of Perseus, was confined, by descending through the roof, in the form of a shower of gold.
12. *Conanti*, sc. Phineo.
15. *Servatæ*, sc. *Andromedæ*.
16. *Verum si quæris*, lit. "if you inquire into the truth," i. e. in fact, in truth.
18. *Visceribus meis*, i. e. *carâ filiâ, Andromedâ*.
20. *Id ipsum*, "this very thing."
24. *Quòd sit servata*. Gr. § 266, 3.
25. *Præmia*, "his reward," sc. Andromeda.
27. *Sine*, sc. *eum*.—*Per quem*, "by whose means."—*Non orba senectus*, sc. *mea est*.
28. *Quod et meritis et voce est pactus*, "which he has earned by his benefits and for which he bargained. This is an example of *Zeugma*. Gr. § 323, 1, (2.)
29. *Prælatum*, sc. *esse*.
30. *Persea*. Gr. § 54, and § 80, III.
31. *Petat hunc ignorat*. Gr. § 265, R. 2.
34. *Toro*. So l. 38, *fronte*. Gr. § 254, R. 3.
41. *Ardescit*, "kindle, break forth."
42. *Et sunt, qui Cephea dicant*. Gr. § 264, 6.—*Cephea*. See n. l. 30.
45. *Ea moveri*, "that these things were stirred," i. e. that this tumult was excited.
46. *Fratrem*. Jupiter was the father of both Minerva and Perseus.
47. *Athis*, or *Attis*, or *Atys*, *idis*.
48. *Limnāte*, *es*, the daughter of the Ganges.
49. *Divite cultu*, "splendid dress."
50. *Bis octonis annis*, sc. *adolescens*, "a youth of twice eight years." Gr. § 211, R. 6.—*Adhuc integer*, "still young."
51. *Inductus chlamydem Tyriam*. Gr. § 234, R. 1.
54. *Quamvis distantia*, "objects however distant."
56. *Flectentem*, sc. *Athin*.
58. *Ora*, "the features of his face."
59. *Laudatos*, "admired."
60. *Lycabas*, æ.
63. *Athin*. Gr. § 80, Exc. 1.
68. *Vitatum*, sc. *a Perseo*.
69. *In hunc*, sc. *in Lycabam*.
75. *Idan*. *Idas*, æ.
78. *Abstrahor in partes*, "I am forced to take sides."
81. *Sanguine defectos*. Gr. § 250, R. 1.
82. *Post regem primus*, "first after the king, next to the king in dignity."—*Odites*, æ.

83. *Clymeni. Clymenus, i.*—*Protenora, Protenor, ŏris.*

84. *Hypsea.* See n. l. 30.—*Lyncides*, a friend of Perseus. See l. 128.—*In illis*, "among them," i. e. in the assembly.

88. *Chromis, is.*

92. *Plus tamen exhausto*, "more remained than had been despatched," i. e. a greater nnmber survived than had been slain by Perseus.

94. *Pro causa meritum impugnante fidemque*, "in behalf of a cause opposed to merit and good faith," i. e. the cause of Phineus.

95. *Hac pro parte*, i. e. on the side of Perseus.

97. *Superat*, sc. *ululatum*, "drowns their shrieks."

100. *Unum*, sc. *Persea.*

102. *Latus*, sc. *Persei.*

106. *Choanius.* "Choanian," i. e. Arabian. The Choani were a people of Arabia Felix.

107. *Diversâ valle*, "in different vallies."

110. *Dextrâ lævâne feratur*, "whether to rush to the right or the left."

111. *Trajecti cruris*, i. e. *cruris, quod est trajectum.*

112. *Fugâ*, sc. *Molpei.*—*Dat tempus*, sc. *Perseo persequendi Molpea.*

113. *Collo*, sc. *Persei.*

116. *Dissiluit*, "is broken."

117. *Ad letum*, "for death;" i. e. to occasion death.

119. *Cyllenide*, "Cyllenian," i. e. of Mercury, who was born in Cyllene.

120. *Virtutem*, sc. *suam.*—*Turbæ.* Gr. § 224.

122. *Ab hoste*, i. e. from Medusa, whom he had recently slain.

124. *Quem moveant.* Gr. § 264, 5.

126. *Hæsit*, "he remained fixed."—*Signum.* Gr. § 204.—*Signum de marmore*, "a marble statue."

131. *Clypeo*, i. e. *in clypeo.*

135. *A tanto cecidisse viro.* Gr. § 204, R. 9.

137. *Credas.* Gr. § 261, R. 4.—*Nec sunt ea*, "nor is it," sc. *ejus ora.*

138. *Vitioque animi*, "defect of courage, cowardice."

143. *Ex merito*, "deservedly."

145. *Concrevit*, "hardened."

149. *Vultus mirantis*, "the expression of astonishment," (lit. of one astonished.) This astonishment of Astyges was occasioned by the change he observed in Aconteus.

150. *Longa mora est.* The English idiom requires a different mode. "It would be tedious."—*Media de plebe.* Gr. § 205, R. 17.

151. *Restabant*, "were surviving."

155. *Nomine quemque vocatos*, "called upon, each one, by name." Gr. § 204, R. 10.

156. *Credens parum*, "incredulous."

157. *Avertitur*, sc. *a Perseo.*

158. *Confessas*, "acknowledging" his defeat.—*Obliqua*, "obliquely," i. e. towards Perseus, while his face is turned from him.

160. *Quæcumque ea*, sc. *est*, "whoever she is."

161. *Nos.* Gr. § 323, 3, (2.)

163. *Tempore nostra.* Andromeda had been first espoused to Phineus.

164. *Non cessisse*, sc. *tibi.*—*Piget*, sc. *me.*

167. *Ait*, sc. *Perseus.*

168. *Tribuisse.* Gr. § 268, R. 2.

175. *Conanti*, sc. *illi.*—*Flectere*, "to avert."

176. *Saxo induruit*, "hardened to stone."

178. *Facies obnoxia*, "guilty looks."

179. *Prima Ceres*. Gr. § 205, R. 17.

180. *Alimenta mitia*, "tender food." Mankind had previously subsisted upon acorns.

183. *Digna deæ*. Gr. § 244, R. 2.

188. *Ausonio—Pelorus*. The promontory of Pelorus is called Ausonian, because it is near the coast of Ausonia or Italy.

189. *Læva*, sc. *manus*.—*Tibi*, sc. *subjecta est*.—*Lilybæo*. Lilybæum is the western promontory of Sicily.

194. *Rex—silentum*, "the king of the shades," i. e. Pluto.

199. *Ambibat*, "was visiting," i. e. examining.

201. *Erycina*, i. e. Venus, who was so called on account of a splendid temple dedicated to her upon mount Eryx.

202. *Natum volucrem*. Cupid is represented as winged.

206. *Cessit*, "fell."—*Fortuna novissima*, "the last share." In the division of the empire of the universe among the sons of Saturn, the first part fell to Jupiter, the second to Neptune, and the third or last to Pluto.

209. *Tartara quid cessant*, "why do the infernal regions delay," i. e. to yield to the power of love.

210. *Agitur*, "is at stake."

211. *Quæ jam patientia nostra*, "such is now our tameness." Gr. § 206, (3,) 3d clause.

212. *Ac mecum*, "and together with myself," i. e. along with my own consequence.—*Vires minuuntur Amoris*, "the power of Love is impaired."

214. *Abscessisse mihi*, "have withdrawn from me, have shunned my influence." Gr. § 224, R. 1. Pallas and Diana had vowed perpetual virginity.—*Cereris filia*, i. e. Proserpine.

215. *Erit*, "will remain."—*Affectat*, "entertains."—*Easdem*, i. e. the same which were cherished by Minerva and Diana.

216. *Si qua est mea gratia*, sc. *tibi*, "if I have any influence with you."—*Pro socio regno*, sc. *nostro*, "for the sake of our united authority."

217. *Patruo*. Pluto was the brother of Ceres the mother of Proserpine.

220. *Audiat*. Gr. § 264, 1, 3d clause.

223. *Haud procul—aquæ*, i. e. *Haud procul a Hennæis mœnibus est lacus altæ aquæ nomine Pergus*. Gr. § 323, 4, (4.)

224. *Non illo plura Caystros carmina—audit*; instead of, *Caystros non audit plura carmina, quàm ille lacus audit*. Gr. § 256, R. 4, and 5.

227. *Velo*, "an awning."

233. *Diti*. Gr. § 225, II.

238. *Affuit*, "belonged to."

240. *Quemque vocatos*. See note, l. 155.

245. *Bimari—Corintho*. Corinth lay between the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs, the former connected with the Ionian, the latter with the Ægean sea.

246. *Mœnia*, sc. *Syracusarum*. Syracuse was situated between two harbors of very unequal extent.

247. *Medium*, "between." The English order is, *Est æquor medium Cyanes et Pisææ Arethusæ, quod*, etc. *Medium Cyanes*, etc. Gr. § 213.

248. *Quod coit*, "which is hemmed

in."—*Angustis inclusum cornibus*, being confined by close shores.—*Æquor*. The larger harbor of Syracuse is here meant, near which the poet places the fountain of Cyane.

251. *Deum*, sc. *Ditem*.

252. *Roganda*, sc. *Proserpina*.

254. *Anapis*. The *Anapis* or *Anapus* is a small river of Sicily which empties itself into the larger harbor of Syracuse. The river Cyane unites with the Anapus near its mouth; and hence the poets represent the deities of these rivers as united in marriage.

258. *Gurgitis*. The spring or pool which constituted the source of the Cyane.

261. *Cratere*, "the opening or chasm" formed by the sceptre.

267. *Pati flexus*, "to suffer flexure, become flexible."

268. *De totâ*, sc. *illâ*, "of her whole person."—*Tenuissima quæque*, "all the slenderest parts."

275. *Matri*. Gr. § 225, II.

276. *Omni profundo*, "every sea." Gr. § 254, R. 3.

277. *Rutilis Aurora capillis*, "golden haired Aurora." Gr. § 211, R. 6.

279. *Pinus*, "torches." Gr. § 324, 3.

284. *Ora colluerant*, "had bathed her lips."——*Tectam stramine*, "thatched."

287. *Tosta polenta*, "roasted barley," i. e. malt.

297. *Aptumque colori nomen*. He was called *stellio*, from *stellatus*.

300. *Quærenti defuit orbis*, "the world failed to her searching;" i. e. no part of the world remained unsearched.

304. *Nec, quo loqueretur, habebat*, "nor had she any thing with which she could speak," i. e. she had not the power of speech. Gr. § 264, 7, 1.

308. *Raptam*, (*esse*,) sc. *illam*, i. e. *Persephonen*, "that she had been carried off."

313. *Tyinacriam*, sc. *vocat ingratam*.

317. *Fallere depositum*, "to fail to return what was committed (to them.)"—*Vitiata semina fecit*. *Vitiatum facere*, "to corrupt."

318. *Fertilitas terræ*, sc. *Siculæ*.

319. *Cassa jacet*, "lies useless, is to no purpose."—*Primis in herbis*, "in their first shoots," i. e. as soon as they spring up.

320. *Corripit*, sc. *eas*, i. e. *segetes*.

321. *Sideraque*. *Que* is lengthened by *Cæsura*. Gr. § 309, 2.

323. *Inexpugnabile gramen*, sc. *fatigat*.

324. *Eleis undis*. The waters of the river Alpheus are called Elean on account of their flowing by the town of Elis.—*Alphetas*, i. e. *Arethusa*, who was beloved by Alpheus.

329. *Nihil meruit*, "has committed no offence."

333. *Arethusa*, sc. *ego*.

335. *Loco*, sc. *meo*, i. e. from Elis.

340. *Desueta*, "to which I have become disused," i. e. while I was passing under the sea.

343. *Interrita*, "free from terror." Gr. § 162, 21.

344. *Opaci maxima mundi*, sc. *feminarum seu divarum*, on which *mundi* depends.

347. *Ulque*, "and when."

348. *Amentia*, "stupor."—*Curribus*. Gr. § 98. So l. 371, *jejunia*.

350. *Invidiosa*, "fitted to excite indignation," viz. against Pluto.

352. *Gratia matris*, "regard for the mother." Gr. § 211, R. 12.

353. *Cura illius*, "regard for her."

354. *Vilior*, "less."—*Quòd nostro est edita partu*, "because she was born of me."

356. *Si reperire vocas, amittere certiùs*, "if you call it finding to lose more certainly." Gr. § 230, and § 273, N.

357. *Rapta*, sc. *fuerit*.

360. *Excepit*, "replied."——*Onus*, "care."

362. *Non hoc injuria factum*, i. e. *hoc factum non est injuria*.

364. *Ut desint cetera*, even if other recommendations were wanting (to him:) i. e. had he nothing else to recommend him. Gr. § 262, R. 2.

365. *Quid quòd*, sc. *dicam de eo?* "what shall I say of this, that," etc. Gr. § 229, R. 3, 2. Without regarding the interrogation, *quid quòd* may here be translated, "nay," or "but."

367. *Discidii*, "of a separation or divorce."

369. *Parcarum fœdere cautum est*, "it is enjoined by decree of the fates."

370. *Cereri certum est*, "it is certain to Ceres," i. e. Ceres determines.—*Educere*, sc. *e regno Ditis*.

372. *Simplex*, "unsuspecting," i. e. not suspecting the danger which threatened her from this, to her unknown, decree of the fates.

373. *Pœniceum pomum*, "a purple apple," i. e. a pomegranate.

374. *Grana*. The pulp of the pomegranate is enclosed in small grains, of which each apple contains a great number.

376. *Orphne, es*, f. one of the nymphs of Avernus.

377. *Inter Avernales*, etc. Gr. § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

378. *Ex Acheronte suo*, "by her own Acheron."

379. *Reditum*, sc. *Proserpinæ*.

380. *Profanam avem*, "a bird of evil omen."

383. *Sibi ablatus*, "taken away from himself," i. e. bereft of his natural form.—*Amicitur ab alis. Amicio* is regularly followed by the ablative without a proposition. Gr. § 249, R. 1.

384. *Inque caput crescit*, "and is enlarged in regard to his head," i. e. his head is enlarged.—*Longosque reflectitur ungues*, sc. *in*, "he is bent (in respect of his nails) into long claws," i. e. his nails are bent into long claws.

385. *Natas*, "which sprung up."—*Per*, "along."

388. *Medius fratrisque sui mœstæque sororis*, "impartial in respect to his brother", etc. Gr. § 213.

392. *Facies mentis*, "the character of her mind," i. e. her feelings.

BOOK VI.

1. *Illam*, i. e. Arachne. In the preceding part of the sixth book Ovid has described the contest between Minerva and Arachne, a woman of Lydia, who had dared to challenge the goddess to a trial of their respective skill in the labors of the loom. At the close of their contest Minerva, vexed that Arachne had, in her web, represented with such consummate skill the shameful crimes of the gods, had changed her into a spider.
2. *Mœoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat.* Niobe was born at Sipylus, a town and likewise a mountain of Lydia, but was married to Amphion king of Thebes. While residing in her native country she had known Arachne.
3. *Populari*s, "her country-woman."
4. *Verbis minoribus uti*, "to speak less arrogantly."
5. *Multa dabant animos*, "many circumstances ministered to her pride."—*Sed enim*, "but in fact."—*Conjugis artes*, "her husband's skill." Amphion was distinguished for his skill in music.
6. *Nec genus amborum.* Amphion was the son and Niobe the granddaughter of Jupiter.
10. *Tiresiâ.* Tiresias was a Theban prophet.—*Venturi*, "of the future."
12. *Vaticinata*, "had proclaimed."
15. *Paretur*, "they obey."
18. *Celeberrima*, "very numerously attended."
19. *Vestibus intexto.* Gr. § 224.—*Phrygiis.* The Phrygians were distinguished for their skill in embroidery.
20. *Quantum*, "as far as, to as great a degree as." Gr. 231, R. 5.—*Sinit*, sc. *eam esse formosam.*
21. *Immissos*, "suffered to fall down, hanging loose."
22. *Alta*, "lofty," i. e. with head erect.
23. *Quis furor*, sc. *est?* What madness is it? *Furor* is the predicate nominative; the subject is *præponere.—Auditos cœlestes*, "gods of whom you have only heard."—*Visis*, sc. *cœlestibus*, "to those whom you have seen."
24. *Per aras*, "along the altars," i. e. at many altars.
27. *Pleïadum soror.* Some say that Taygete, one of the Pleiades, was the mother of Niobe. The Pleiades were the daughters of Atlas.
28. *Cervicibus.* Gr. § 98.
29. *Illo*, sc. *Jove.*
31. *Fidibus commissa*, "built by the lyre."
34. *Accedat ebdem*, "to this is to be added."
36. *Mox*, "next."
38. *Nescio quo Cœo*, "from I know not what Cœus," i. e. from one Cœus. The phrase *nescio quo*, denotes the contempt of Niobe for the father of Latona.
40. *Parituræ*, "to her when about to become the mother (of Diana and Apollo.")
43. *Ego in undis.* The island of

Delos is fabled to have been floating under the sea previously to the time here alluded to, but to have been now brought to light and firmly moored by Neptune to accommodate Latona.—*Dixit*, sc. *Delos*.

44. *Duobus*. Gr. § 211, R. 5.

45. *Uteri nostri*, "of my offspring."

46. *Quis enim neget*. Gr. § 260, R. 5.

48. *Quàm cui possit*. Gr. § 264, 4.

49. *Multaque ut eripiat*. Gr. § 262, R. 2.

50. *Excessêre*, "have gone beyond," i. e. have precluded.—*Fingite*, "imagine."

51. *Huic populo*, "from this multitude." Gr. § 224, R. 2.

53. *Quo*, sc. *numero*, "with which number."—*Quantum distat*, "how much does she differ."—*Turbâ ab orbâ*, "from the destitute multitude," i. e. from the multitude of those who have no children.

54. *Ite sacris, properate sacris, laurumque capillis ponite*. Gr. § 255, R. 3.

55. *Deponunt*, sc. *laurum*.

56. *Quodque licet*, "what alone they are permitted to do," or "which is all they can do;" since they were prohibited by their queen from publicly worshipping the goddess. *Quod* refers to the subsequent clause. Gr. § 206, 13.——*Tacito murmure*, "in low murmurs."—*Numen*, sc. *Latonæ et ejus natorum*.

57. *Dea*, sc. Latona.

59. *Vobis animosa creatis*, "proud when I had borne you." Gr. § 257, R. 1.

60. *Cessura*, "disposed to yield."

61. *Dubitor*, "am doubted," i. e. doubts are entertained respecting me.

62. *Cultis*, "honored."

65. *Quod in ipsam recidat*. The antecedent of *quod* is the idea of childlessness contained in *me orbam dixit*. Gr. § 206, (13.)

66. *Linguam paternam*. Tantalus, the father of Niobe, was punished for divulging the secrets of the gods, to whose table he was admitted; and Niobe is here complained of as, like him, deficient in the government of the tongue.

67. *His relatis*, "to these things related," i. e. to this narration.

68. *Pœnæ mora longa*, sc. *est*.

70. *Cadmeida arcem*, "the Cadmean citadel," i. e. the citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus.

72. *Adsiduis equis*, "by continual horses" i. e. continually by horses.—*Pulsatus*, "trodden."

77. *Ismenos*. Ismenos, the eldest son of Niobe, was named from the river Ismenus near Thebes.

79. *Quadrupedes cursus*, i. e. *equestres cursus*, or *quadrupedis cursus*, "the course of his steed."

80. *Hei mihi*. Gr. § 228, 3.

82. *Armo*, sc. *equi*.

83. *Pharetræ*, "of the quiver" of Apollo, as he approached to slay Sipylus.

84. *Sipylus*. Sipylus, the second son of Niobe, received his name from a mountain of Phrygia.

85. *Pendentia*. An epithet denoting the result of the action of a verb is often thus made to agree with the object of the verb. Until he had unfurled the sails they were not *pendentia undique*, "suspended all around."——*Rector*, sc. *navis*, "the master of the ship."

90. *Colla admissa*, "the swift neck," i. e. *colla admissi equi*, the neck of the swift horse.

93. *Imposuere*. Gr. § 259, R. 1, (2.) —*Solito labori*, "their wonted exercise," viz. in the equestrian games.

94. *Nitidæ Palæstræ*, "the shining *palæstra*." The exercises of the *palæstra* are called *nitidæ* on account of the oil with which the bodies of the combatants were anointed.

95. *Concita*, "sped."

100. *Suprema lumina versarunt*, i. e. *supremùm lumina versarunt*, "turned their eyes for the last time." Gr. § 205, R. 15.

101. *Laniata pectora plangens*. See note on *pendentia*, l. 85. *Laniata* marks a result of *plangens*.

107. *Damasichthona*, "Damasichthon," i. e. the subduer of the earth; the name of one of the sons of Niobe.—Connect *non* with *simplex*.

108. *Qua crus esse incipit*, i. e. just below the knee.

112. *In altum*, "high," or "on high."

116. *Non omnes*. Latona and her children alone had need to be propitiated.

121. *Certam fecere*, "apprised."

122. *Mirantem potuisse*, sc. *superos*.

128. *Tulerat gressus*, "had walked." —*Resupina*, "with head thrown back," i. e. proudly.

129. *Invidiosa suis*,—"an object of envy to her friends."—*Miseranda vel hosti*. Gr. § 225, III.

130. *Ordine nullo*, "indiscriminately."

132. *Liventia*, "livid" from beating. The ancients beat their breasts and arms in token of grief.

135. *Per funera septem efferor*, "I am carried to my grave by seven funerals," i. e. I am seven times buried, in the funerals of my sons.

142. *Toros*, "the biers."

144. *Imposito*. The order is, *ore (suo) imposito fratri*, "laying her face on her brother."

147. *Nisi postquam*, for *non nisi postquam*, "only after, not till after."

158. *Genis*, sc. *in*.—*Nihil vivi*, "no life." Gr. § 212, R. 3, N. 3.

161. *Reddere gestus*, "to move, gesticulate."

163. *Circumdata*, "encircled."—*Validi turbine venti*, "by a tempest of violent wind."

164. *In patriam*, sc. *Mœoniam*.—*Montis*, sc. *Sipyli*.

165. *Lacrymas marmora manant*. Gr. § 232, (2.)

Tereus, king of Thrace, had married Procne, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. After a residence of a few years in Thrace, Tereus, at the earnest solicitation of Procne, revisited Athens for the purpose of inducing Philomela, the sister of Procne, to pay a visit to the latter at the Thracian court. By permission of Pandion, Philomela accompanied him on his return; but on the way Tereus did violence to her, and, having cut out her tongue, confined her in a strong fortress, pretending on his arrival that she had died upon the road. After some time, however, Philomela informed Procne of what had befallen her, by interweaving her sad story in a piece of tapestry which she sent to her. Procne, taking advantage of the

license afforded by a feast of Bacchus, sought out and liberated her sister, and brought her disguised to the palace of Tereus. While plotting in what manner she could best avenge the injury done to Philomela, her little son Itys coming into her presence suggested to her mind the horrible revenge which the poet here relates.

166. *Ad matrem*, sc. *Procnen.*—*Quid possit*, sc. *facere.*

170. *Salutem attulit*, "greeted, saluted."

171. *Parvis adduxit colla lacertis*, "drew to him," i. e. closely embraced her neck—.

172. *Blanditiis*, "caresses."

173. *Constitit*, "ceased."

175. *Matrem*, "the mother," i. e. her maternal feelings.

180. *Pandione nata.* She addresses herself as the daughter of Pandion, that she may arouse herself to deeds worthy of her high descent.

181. *Scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo*, "dutifulness is a crime in the case of Tereus being my husband," i. e. since Tereus is my husband. See *in*, in Andrews' Dictionary of Sallust.

182. *Cervæ lactentem fœtum*, i. e. *hinnulum.*

186. *Colla petentem*, "striving to embrace her neck."

191. *Pars inde*, i. e. *pars ejus membrorum.*

193. *His mensis*, "this banquet."

194. *Patrii moris*, "after the manner of her country."

195. *Sit.* Gr. § 266, 3.—*Uni viro*, "for only one man."

198. *Ityn.* Gr. § 80, II.

203. *Sparsis capillis.* Gr. § 211, R. 6.

204. *Prosiliit*, sc. *Philomela.*

205. *Nec tempore maluit ullo*, "nor did she ever more desire."

207. *Thracius*, sc. *rex*, i. e. *Tereus.* A patrial noun is often thus used to denote a king or leader belonging to that nation.——*Repellit*, "spurns from him."

210. *Cecropidum.* The daughters of Pandion, being Athenians, are called Cecropides, from Cecrops, the first king of Athens.

211. *Altera silvas*, sc. *Philomela*, who being changed to a nightingale flew to the woods.

212. *Altera tecta subit*, sc. *Procne*, who was changed to a swallow.

215. *Cui stant in vertice cristæ.* Gr. § 211, R. 5, 1.

216. *Pro longa cuspide.* Tereus had pursued the sisters, bearing in his hands a long spear.

217. *Facies armata videtur.* The head of the hoopoe appears as if covered with a helmet, on account of its tuft of feathers.

BOOK VII.

1. *Fretum*, sc. *Euxinum.*—*Minyæ*, the Minyans or Argonauts. The inhabitants of Iolcos, whence the Argonauts set sail, were called Minyans from Minya, an ancient city of Thessaly, from which they derived their origin.—*Pagasæâ puppe.* The ship Argo, in which the Argonauts embarked, was built at Pagasæ, a town of Thessaly.
2. *Iasone.* Jason, the captain of the Argonauts. See Dict. articles, *Nephele*, *Phryxus*, *Helle*, *Jason*, *Pelias*, *Argo*, *Æetes*, and *Medea.*
4. *Phryxeaque vellera*, i. e. the golden fleece. Gr. § 98.
5. *Lexque datur*, i. e. the conditions on which king Æetes would restore the golden fleece. These were, first, that Jason should yoke certain brazen-hoofed bulls, from whose nostrils fire issued, and with them plow a field, which he was afterwards to sow with dragon's teeth. Secondly, he was to destroy the armed men which sprung from the dragon's teeth: and, thirdly, to slay the dragon which guarded the golden fleece.
6. *Concipit*, etc. This is the apodosis of the sentence: the protasis begins at *Dumque adeunt.*
9. *Mirumque* (*est*) *nisi hoc est*, "it is a wonder if it is not this," i. e. probably it is this.—*Hoc*, "this feeling or passion."
10. *Quod amare vocatur. Amare* is the predicate nominative. Gr. § 273, 6. Note.
11. *Jussa patris*, i. e. the conditions imposed upon Jason.
12. *Sunt.* The sense seems to demand *sint;* "grant that they are indeed too severe, why," etc.—*Quoque*, "indeed."—*Modò denique*, "only just now."
16. *Nova*, i. e. one to which she had been hitherto a stranger.
19. *Thalamos.* Gr. § 98.—*Concipis*, "meditate, desire."
20. *Quod ames*, i. e. *unum quem ames.*
21. *In dis est*, "depends upon the gods."—*Vivat*, "O that he may live."
24. *Ut cetera desint.* Gr. § 262, R. 2.
27. *Suæ segeti*, "his own crop," i. e. the armed men which will spring from the dragon's teeth sown by Jason.—*Tellure creatis.* Gr. 246.
28. *Fera præda*, "as a savage prey."
39. *Jugis*, "on the hills."
43. *Pleni*, "full," i. e. of flames.
44. *Silices*, "lime stones."—*Terrena fornace*, "an earthen kiln."—*Soluti*, "softened."
48. *Tyuces*, sc. *tauri.*—*Venientis*, sc. *Iasonis.*
53. *Tantum medicamina possunt*, sc. *facere.*
56. *Insuetum*, sc. *proscindi.* The field being a consecrated one had not been previously plowed.—*Ferro*, "with the plowshare."
57. *Implent*, sc. *Iasonem*, "fill the ears of Jason."—*Clamoribus*, "with shouts of applause."

59. *Vipereos dentes.* These are said to have been a part of those taken from the dragon slain by Cadmus. See above, book 3, l. 80, etc.

64. *Edita*, sc. *imago*.

65. *Quos.* Gr. § 206, (11.)

66. *Hæmonii juvenis*, i. e. *Iasonis*.

67. *Demisêre metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.* This may be translated by the passive voice. "The countenances and courage of the Pelasgi were cast down or sunk with fear."—*Pelasgi*, i. e. the Minyans or Thessalians.

68. *Ipsa*, i. e. *Medea*.

71. *Neve.* See book I., l. 151.—*Gramina*, "herbs."—*Carmen*, "incantation."

72. *Secretas*, "magical."

84. *Auro*, i. e. *aureo vellere*.

86. *Muneris auctorem*, sc. *Medeam*.

90. *Inductaque cornibus aurum*, "having gilded horns." In the active voice the construction would be, *Inducit cornibus aurum*, "he puts gold upon the horns." The passive, like those of *induo* and *exuo*, Gr. § 234, I, R. 1., retains the same government as the active.

91. *Gratantibus*, sc. *illis*, i. e. *Hæmoniis matribus, grandævisque patribus*, "from them returning thanks," i. e. from their thanksgiving.

93. *Debere*, sc. *me*. Gr. 239, R. 2.

96. *Possint.* Gr. § 260, R. 5.

99. *Dissimilem*, sc. *animo Iasonis; animum*, sc. *Medeæ*. Medea had been undutiful to her father, in her affection for Jason.

102. *Videar*, sc. *tibi*.

103. *Nec sinat: sinit* would seem preferable, if it were authorised.

106. *Diva triformis*, sc. Hecatę.

109. *Resolutum*, sc. *eum*, "dissolved, thrown."—*In plenos somnos*, "into a deep sleep."

115. *Sanguinis*, "filled with blood."

124. *Exceptas*, "gathered."

126. *Mortali*, sc. *Æsoni*. Some read *mortari*, "in a mortar," but the context implies that they were mingled in the brazen caldron.—*Barbara*, sc. Medie, who was by birth a barbarian, i. e. not a Greek.

127. *Arenti ramo jampridem*, i. e. *jampridem arenti*.

130. *Nec.* Gr. § 198, R. 4.

143. *Ante quater denos annos*, "forty years before." Gr. § 253, R. 1.—*Hunc se*, sc. *fuisse*, "that he was such."

144. *Æacus.* Æacus was the son of Jupiter and Ægina, and king of the island of Œnopia, which was named by him Ægina, in honor of his mother. In the text Ovid introduces Æacus as relating to Cephalus the circumstances connected with a pestilence sent upon the inhabitants of the island by Juno.

146. *Exosæ.* Gr. § 183, 1. N.—*Dictas a pellice*, i. e. from Ægina, the rival of Juno.

147. *Mortale*, "such as is incident to men, ordinary, in the course of nature."

149. *Superabat opem*, "baffled medical skill."

155. *Vitium*, "infection."

158. *Strage canum primâ. Primâ* is to be translated as an adverb in connection with *deprensa* (*est*,) "was first perceived." Gr. § 205, R. 15.

162. *Lanigeris gregibus.* Gr. § 211, R. 5, 1.

164. *Magnæque fumæ. Que* connects *magnæ famæ* to *acer*. Gr.

§ 278, for both limit *equus*.

165. *Degenerat palmas*. Gr. § 232, (2.) "dishonors his victories." Gr. § 324, 2.

167. *Fidere cursu*. Gr. § 245, II. *Fidere*, sc. *meminit*.

171. *Non illa*, sc. *corpora*.

179. *Graves*, "noxious."

181. *Dura*, "hard," i. e. bloated, or, as some think, "dried, shrivelled."

184. *Auctoribus artes*. *Artes*, sc. *medendi*, "the healing art." *Auctoribus*, "the professors of the healing art, physicians."

189. *Passim, positoque pudore*, "every where and without shame." *Que* connects these two circumstances, both of which modify *hærent*.

190. *Hærent*, "they hang around."

192. *Inde*, i. e. *e fontibus*, etc.—*Graves*, sc. *morbo*.

198. *Locus est in crimine*, "the fault is attributed to the place."

200. *Terræ jacentes*. Gr. § 221, R. 3, (4.)

201. *Lassa*, "languid."

202. *Quid mihi tunc animi fuit?* See note, book I, l. 358.—*An*, sc. *mihi tunc id animi fuit*, "were my feelings such." An assertion is here made by means of a question, "my feelings were surely such."—*Quod debuit esse*, "as they ought to be."

203. *Pars esse meorum*, "to be a part of my subjects," i. e. to share the fate of my subjects.

207. *Templa*, "a temple."—*Gradibus sublimia longis*, "elevated by a long flight of steps."

211. *Non exoratis—in aris*, "at the unappeased altars," i. e. at the altars of the unappeased god.

213. *Admoti* is to be joined to *tauri*, l. 215.

214. *Dum vota sacerdos concipit*, "—is repeating a prayer."

219. *Subjectos*, (sc. *jugulo*) *cultros*, "the knife with which the throat of the victim was cut."

220. *Fibra*, "the entrails."—*Ægra*, "diseased." The will of the gods was supposed to be discovered by inspecting the entrails of victims.

227. *Neque enim capiebant funera portæ*, "for the gates could not contain the funeral processions," i. e. the gates were not sufficient to allow all the funeral processions to pass through.

228. *Inhumata*, sc. *corpora*.

229. *Indotata*,, "without the customary gifts," which used to be thrown on the funeral pile by the friends of the deceased.

231. *Qui lacryment, desunt*. Gr. § 264, 6.

233. *In*, "for."

235. *Si non pudet*, (sc. *te nostri*) *esse parentem*.

237. *Tonitruque secundo*. Thunder heard upon the left, while the sky was clear, was accounted a favorable omen.

238. *Accipio*, sc. *signa*, "I welcome the token."

239. *Pigneror*, "I accept as a token of your good will."

240. *Rarissima*, "very rare," i. e. uncommon, extraordinary, very great. The subsequent story seems to require in this place *densissima*, rather than *rarissima*.

241. *Dodonæo*. The oaks of Dodona were famed on account of the oracular responses which proceeded from them.

250. *Roboribus*, i. e. *robori seu quercui*. Gr. § 98.

252. *Exercita*, "wearied."

256. *Graniferum agmen*, i. e. *formicas*. See l. 242, etc.

261. *Damno*, "I slight, make no account of."

264. *Somni*. Gr. § 211, R. 8, (3.)

265. *Properus*. Gr. § 205, R. 15.

266. *Speque fideque*, sc. *tuâ*.

269. *Regumque salutant*, sc. *me*.

272. *Myrmidonas*. The name Myrmidon is said to be derived from Μύρμηξ, an ant.—*Nec origine nomina fraudo*, "I did not rob their name of its origin," i. e. I did not bestow upon them a name not indicative of their origin.

275. *Quæsitique tenax*. *Tenax* appears to have in this place the sense of "eager to acquire, covetous."—*Qui quæsita reservent*. Gr. § 264, 1.

BOOK VIII.

1. *Dædalus*. Dædalus, an Athenian greatly distinguished for his mechanical skill, having killed his nephew Perdix, had fled with his son Icarus, to Crete, where he was employed by Minos to construct the labyrinth. Wishing at length to escape from Crete, where he was detained against his will, he prepared wings for himself and his son. The result is told in the story which follows.

2. *Tractus*, "led, influenced."

4. *Obstruat*, sc. *Minos*.

5. *Omnia*, sc. *alia*.—*Possideat*, sc. *licèt*.

7. *Naturamque novat*, "changes the laws of nature."

8. *A minimâ*. The sense seems to require *a minimâ* to be followed by *brevem longiore sequenti*.

11. *Medias—imas*, sc. *pennas*, "the middle and lower parts of the feathers;" i. e. of each feather.

13. *Veras aves*, i. e. *alas verarum avium*.

14. *Sua pericla*, by metonymy for "the cause of his danger." Gr. § 324, 2.

36. *Stivâve innixus*. Gr. § 245, II.

38. *Junonia Samos*. Samos was the reputed birth-place of Juno, and its inhabitants were especially devoted to her worship.

43. *Altius egit iter*, "took a loftier course."

47. *Ora*. Gr. § 98. So l. 54, *corpora*.

48. *Nomen*, sc. *mare Icarium*, the Icarian sea.

53. *A nomine dicta* (*est*) *sepulti*. The small island *Icaros* or *Icaria*, near Samos, is the supposed burial-place of Icarus.—*Sepulti*, sc. *Icari*, "of the buried Icarus."

58. *Longum crimen*, "a lasting reproach." Dædalus had been moved by envy to slay his nephew Talus or Perdix, who like his uncle was distinguished for his mechanical genius.

59. *Huic*. The natural order of these words is, *Namque germana* (*ejus*)

ignara fatorum tradiderat huic progeniem suam docendam, puerum bis senis natalibus actis. Docendam. Gr. § 274, R. 7.

61. *Animi.* Gr. § 211, R. 6.—*Ad præcepta capacis.* Gr. § 213, R. 4, (2.)

63. *Traxit in exemplum,* "took for a pattern."——*Ferro incidit.* Gr. § 224.

65. *Primus ex uno,* etc. The invention of the *circinus,* or compasses for describing circles, is ascribed to Talus.

69. *Lapsum,* sc. *illum esse.*

73. *Quod et antè,* sc. *fuit.*

78. *Sic ait,* sc. *Lelex.* At an entertainment given to Theseus by the god of the river Achelous, Pirithous the centaur, one of the guests, having expressed his belief that the gods were unable to change the forms of men, Lelex relates the following story as a proof that they did indeed possess this power.

82. *Hinc,* i. e. *ab his.*

90. *Juncti,* sc. *matrimonio.*

91. *Paupertatem fatendo,* "by acknowledging their poverty," i. e. by living according to their means.

92. *Effecere,* sc. *eam.—Nec iniquâ mente ferendam,* "and tolerable." Gr. § 324, 9.

93. *Nec refert,* "and it matters not."

97. *Relevare,* "to rest."

98. *Quo superinjecit.* Gr. § 242.—*Textum rude,* "a coarse coverlet."

99. *Tepidum cinerem,* "the warm embers" covering the remains of yesterday's fire.

102. *Faces,* "pine-kindlers, lightwood."

103. *Minuit,* sc. *ea,* i. e. *faces et ramalia,* "broke them."

105. *Truncat,* "strips."——*Foliis.* Gr. § 251.—*Levat,* "takes down." The flitches of bacon were hung near the roof in order to imbibe the smoke.

106. *Sordida,* "sooty, dingy."

109. *Medias,* "intervening," i. e. while their repast was preparing.

113. *In medio,* "in the midst." The precise place of the bed or mattrass is not intended to be expressed by these words, but only the fact that there was a bed in the apartment where they were.

114 *Spondâ pedibusque salignis.* Gr. § 211, R. 6.

115. *Vestibus,* "a coverlet."

117. *Lecto non indignanda saligno.* Gr. § 225, III.

119. *Impar,* sc. *reliquis duobus pedibus.*

122. *Bacca Minervæ.* The olive was sacred to Minerva.

124. *Lactis coacti,* "of curd."

125. *Non acri,* "moderately heated."

126. *Omnia,* sc. *ponuntur.*

127. *Fago,* i. e. *de fago.—Crater.* In this wine was presented which was drunk from the beechen cups.

128. *Quà cava sunt,* i. e. "internally."

129. *Epulas calentes,* i. e. the boiled bacon and herbs.

130. *Rursus referuntur vina.* "The wine is replenished."—*Nec longæ senectæ,* "of no great age."

131. *Parùm seducta,* sc. *vina.—Mensis secundis,* "for the dessert."

132. *Palmis.* Gr. § 245, II.

135. *Vultus boni,* "kind looks."—*Nec iners pauperque voluntas. Litotes.* Gr. § 324, 9. "an active and generous good will."

139. *Attoniti.* Gr. § 205, R. 2, (1,)

and § 323, 1, (3.)

141. *Nullis paratibus*, "their want of preparation."

143. *Domini*, sc. *Philemon et Baucis*.

148. *Vobis immunibus hujus esse mali dabitur*, i. e. (*vos*) *esse immunes hujus mali vobis dabitur*. *Immunibus*. Gr. § 205, R. 6. *Esse*, § 239, R. 1.

152. *Longo vestigia ponere clivo*, "to climb."

153. *Tantum—quantum*. Gr. § 236.

157. *Illa vetus*, etc. The order is, *Illa vetus casa* (*quondam nimis*) *parva etiam duobus dominis*.

158. *Subière*, "took the place of."

159. *Adopertaque* (*esse*) *marmore tellus* (*videtur*.) The floor of the temple is here spoken of.

162. *Juste*, "upright, honest."

165. *Esse*, sc. *nos*. Gr. § 239, R. 2.

169. *Fides*, "the faith or faithfulness" of Jupiter which had been pledged to them; *vota sequitur*, "follows their wishes." *Fides*, therefore, may be translated "the accomplishment."—*Tutela*, "the defence," i. e. *tutores*, "the guardians." Gr. § 324, 2.

170. *Annis ævoque*. Gr. § 325, 4.—*Soluti*, "worn out."

172. *Inciperent casus*, "were beginning (to relate) the fortunes of the place," i. e. to strangers who were visiting the temple.

174. *Cacumine*, "a tree-top."

178. *Gemino corpore*, "two bodies."—*Truncos*, sc. *factos*.

179. *Neque erat cur fallere vellent*. Gr. § 264, 7.

182. *Coluêre*, sc. *deos*, "honored."

BOOK IX.

Hercules, after performing the labors imposed upon him by Eurystheus, visited the court of Œneus, king of Ætolia, where he became a competitor for the hand of Dejanira, the daughter of the Ætolian king, who had promised to give her in marriage to that suitor who should vanquish all his rivals. The other suitors, with the exception of Achelous, yielded their pretensions, and Hercules having vanquished him obtained the prize. Afterwards, as he was crossing the river Evenus which was swollen by rains, Nessus the Centaur offered to carry Dejanira over the stream, which having done he treacherously attempted on reaching the farther bank to carry her off, but was slain by Hercules by means of an arrow dipped in the poisonous blood of the Lernean hydra. As Nessus was dying, he gave to Dejanira his garment wet with his blood, and thus infected with the poison of which he died, at the same time telling Dejanira that the garment had the power of recalling the affections of her husband, should they ever be estranged from her. The following story relates to the fatal use made of this garment when subsequently presented to Hercules.

1. *Medii mora temporis*, "the space of intervening time." A long time had elapsed after the death of Nessus before the events now to be related.—*Acta*, "the deeds," instead of *fama actorum*, the fame of his deeds.
2. *Novercæ*, i. e. of Juno.
3. *Victor ab Œchalia.* Eurytus, king of Œchalia, had offered his daughter Iole in marriage to the man who should excel him in archery. He was vanquished by Hercules, but refused to make good his promise. Hercules having on this account made war upon him slew both him and his sons and carried off Iole.
4. *Vota*, "promised," i. e. on condition that he should be victorious.
7. *Ioles ardore teneri*, "had been seized with a passion for Iole."
8. *Amans*, sc. *Detanira.*
11. *Pellex*, sc. *Iole.*
13. *Calydona.* Calydon was her native place.
15. *Incursus*, "projects, plans."—*Omnibus*, sc. *aliis incursibus.*—*Illi*, sc. *Herculi.*
18. *Nescia*, sc. *Detanira.*—*Luctus suos*, "the cause of her grief." Gr. § 324, 3.
20. *Det*, sc. *Lichas.*—*Viro*, "to her husband."
21. *Humeris.* Gr. § 224.—*Virus.* Gr. § 234, R. 1.
22. *Primis flammis.* Incense was thrown into the fire when first kindled.
23. *Incaluit*, "was warmed," i. e. was excited by the heat of the sacrifice.—*Mali*, i. e. *veneni.*
25. *Herculeos.* Gr. § 211, R. 4. So in l. 16, *Nesseo.*
30. *Fœdumque relatu.* Gr. § 276, III.
36. *Cæruleus*, "dark."
41. *Et hosti*, "even by an enemy." Gr. § 225, III.
42. *Ægram*, "exhausted."
44. *Hæc dona*, "such gifts." In the following lines Hercules briefly enumerates his most celebrated labors.
45. *Peregrino cruore.* Busiris, king of Egypt, is said to have offered in sacrifice all strangers who entered his kingdom. He was slain by Hercules.
47. *Antæo.* Antæus was the son of Terra, and hence, when thrown upon the earth by Hercules, he received new strength. Hercules perceiving this, strangled him while holding him in his arms in such a manner that he could not touch the earth.—*Pastoris Iberi*, i. e. Geryon.
49. *Manus*, sc. *meæ.*—*Validi tauri.* Hercules subdued a fierce bull in Crete, and led him alive to Eurystheus.
50. *Vestrum opus Elis habet.* The stable of king Augeas at Elis, in which three thousand oxen had been kept for thirty years, Hercules had cleansed in a single day, by turning the course of the river Alpheus, so that it should pass through it.—*Stymphalides undæ.* Stymphalus was the name of a mountain, river, and lake in Arcadia, which were infested by a species of birds which laid waste the country and destroyed the inhabitants. These were slain by the arrows of Hercules.
51. *Partheniumque nemus.* A stag with brazen hoofs frequented the Parthenian mountain in Arcadia. This was taken alive by Hercules after a long pursuit, and conducted

to Eurystheus.

52. *Balteus.* The Amazons, a tribe of martial women, lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. One of the labors of Hercules was the conquest of the Amazons and the taking of her girdle from their queen.

53. *Pomaque.* The apples of the Hesperides are here meant. These were guarded by a wakeful dragon, but were nevertheless carried off by Hercules.

54. *Centauri.* While Hercules was going in pursuit of the Erymanthean boar, he was attacked by the Centaurs whom he defeated.

55. *Arcadiæ vastator aper.* A wild boar, which infested the Erymanthus, a mountain of Arcadia, was taken by Hercules and brought to Eurystheus.—*Hydræ.* A many headed hydra infested the Lerna, a lake near Argos. This was attacked by Hercules, who found that when one of the monster's heads was cut off, two others came out in its place. This he at length prevented by applying fire to the wounds, and by this means overcame and destroyed it.

57. *Thracas equos.* These were the famous horses of Diomed, king of Thrace, who was accustomed to cause all strangers entering his country to be devoured by them.

59. *Ipsosque*, sc. *equos.*

60. *Moles Nemeæa;* i. e. the huge Nemean lion. A monstrous lion was ravaging Nemea, a district of Argolis. This Hercules destroyed, and ever after bore his skin as a trophy.

61. *Hac cælum cervice tuli.* Atlas, who was fabled to bear the heavens upon his shoulders, is said to have yielded his burden for a season to Hercules.

63. *Cui nec resisti potest*, "to which resistance cannot be made," i. e. which cannot be resisted. Gr. § 209, R. 3, (6.)

69. *Facti*, "of the deed," i. e. of the wound.

72. *Trabes*, i. e. *arbores.—Irascentem montibus*, "venting his wrath against the mountains."

79. *Genibusque manus adhibere*, "to embrace his knees."

86. *Prior ætas*, "a former age, antiquity."—*Edidit*, "declared."

87. *Brevis*, "small."

93. *Visuras iterum.* During the siege of Troy, an oracle declared that that city could not be taken, unless the arrows of Hercules were brought thither. These arrows had first visited Troy in the war which Hercules had waged with Laomedon.

94. *Pœante satum*, sc. *Philoctetem.*

95. *Subdita* (*est*,) sc. *pyræ.*

101. *Securos*, "unconcerned."

103. *Sensit enim*, sc. *illorum timorem.*

106. *Memoris*, "grateful," i. e. to Hercules, for his benefits to the world.—*Dicor*, i. e. *sum.*

107. *Tuta est*, "is protected."

108. *Hoc*, i. e. this concern of yours.

111. *Omnia*, sc. *alia.*

117. *Hercule deo dolituru erit*, "shall be grieved that Hercules is a god." *Doleo* is more frequently followed by the ablative with *de.*

118. *Data præmia*, etc. i. e. *et data esse præmia nolet*, "and shall be sorry that," etc.

119. *Meruisse dari*, sc. *hæc præmia.*

121. *Duro vultu*, "sour looks."

123. *Populabile flammæ.* Gr. § 223, R. 1.

BOOK X.

1. *Inde*, i. e. from Crete, where Hymen had been present at the nuptials of Iphis and Ianthe.
3. *Nequicquam*. Hymen was indeed present at the marriage of Orpheus and Eurydice, but came with inauspicious omens.
7. *Motibus*, "by waving to and fro in the air."
8. *Gravior*, "more sad."—*Nupta nova*, sc. *Eurydice*.
10. *Decidit*, "fell," i. e. died.
11. *Ad superas auras*, "in the upper air," i. e. on the earth.—*Rhodopeius vates*, i. e. *Orpheus*, who was a Thracian bard. Rhodope was a Thracian mountain.
12. *Ne non tentaret*, i. e. *ut tentaret*. "That he might try to move the shades by his music."
13. *Tænariâ portâ*. At the promontory of Tænarus in Laconia was a dark cavern which was supposed to lead to the lower world.
14. *Leves populos*, "the light throngs," i. e. the spectres or ghosts.—*Simulacra functa sepulcris*, "the buried shades," i. e. the shades of those who had been interred.
16. *Umbrarum dominum*, sc. *Plutonem*.—*Pulsisque ad carmina nervis*, "and touching his lyre in accompaniment of his song."
18. *Quidquid mortale creamur*. This expression is more general than would have been *quisqui* or *quicunque mortales creamur*, as the former includes all mortal things as well as persons: "to which all we mortal things come."
19. *Positis*, "laying aside."
23. *Nec uti vincirem guttura*. This is putting by metonymy the antecedent for the consequent, *vincirem guttura*, for *extraherem monstrum*. He was not about to bind Cerberus and drag him forth to light, as Hercules had done.
28. *Veterem rapinam*. For the carrying away of Proserpine, here alluded to, see above book V, l. 179—395.
29. *Vos*, sc. *Plutonem et Proserpinam*.—*Per ego*. *Per* in prayers and exclamations is often separated from its object.
31. *Properata retexite fata*, "renew her accelerated fates." For *fata* some read *fila*, "weave anew her hastily terminated thread of life."
32. *Omnia demur*. This expression resembles, *quidquid mortale creamur*. l. 18.
36. *Hæc quoque*, sc. *Eurydice*.
37. *Juris erit vestri*, "will belong to you." Gr. § 211, R. 8, (2.)—*Usum*, sc. *Eurydices*, "the society of Eurydice."
38. *Veniam*, sc. *hanc*, "this indulgence."
39. *Nolle redire*, "not to return voluntarily."
40. *Ad verba*, "as he spoke," or "in accordance with his words."
42. *Stupuit*, "stood still," as if forgetful of itself. Gr. § 324, 34.
43. *Jecur*, sc. *Tityi*.—*Urnisque vaca-*

runt, "left their pitchers."

47. *Sustinet oranti*, "withstand his entreaties."

50. *Heros*. Orpheus was entitled to this name, as his mother Calliope was a goddess.

52. *Futura*, sc. *sint*. *Ut* is to be supplied.

53. *Carpitur*, "is climbed."

56. *Ne deficeret*, sc. *Eurydice*.

61. *Quid enim quereretur*, "for what else had she to complain of."—*Amatam*, sc. *esse*.

62. *Supremumque vale*. Gr. § 34, 3.

65. *Quàm tria qui timidus*. The poet here alludes to a story the particulars of which are unknown. It probably relates to some one who was turned to stone at the sight of Cerberus, when he was dragged to light by Hercules.—*Medio*, sc. *collo*.

68. *Quique*, i. e. *Non aliter stupuit quàm Olenos, qui*, etc. Of this fable little is known except what is here related. It would seem that Lethæa, the wife of Olenos, had incurred the anger of the gods on account of the high opinion which she entertained of her beauty, and that Olenos, in his attempt to divert to himself the punishment intended for her, had with her been changed into stone.

72. *Orantem*, sc. *Orpheum*.—*Transire*, sc. *Styga*.

73. *Portitor*, sc. *Charon*.

78. Ovid, after repeating the fable of Ganymede, who was carried by an eagle to heaven, where he became the cup-bearer of Jupiter, proceeds to the story of Narcissus.—*Amyclide*, i. e. *Hyacinthe*. Hyacinthus was the son of Amyclas.—*In æthere*, i. e. *in cælo*.

79. *Spatium*, i. e. *tempus*.

80. *Æternus*, "immortal."

81. *Piscique Aries succedit*. The sun enters Aries in the spring; this being the first, as Pisces is the last of the constellations in the zodiac.

83. *Medius*, "midway between."—*Venientis et actæ noctis*, "the coming and the past night." The noon or mid-day is spoken of by circumlocution.

92. *Illum*, sc. *orbem*, i. e. *discum*.

93. *Subjecit*, "raised."

101. *Illa* refers to *violas* and *papaver*, as well as to *lilia*. Gr. § 205, R. 2, (2.)

103. *Jacet*, "sinks."—*Defecta*, "deprived of."

107. *Tu dolor es*, sc. *meus*.—*Mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est*. In the active voice *inscribere* with an accusative and a dative sometimes signifies, "to attribute, to ascribe:" the person to whom the action is ascribed being in the accusative and the crime in the dative, and hence in the passive *mea dextera leto tuo inscribenda est* signifies, "my hand is to be charged with your death."

109. *Nisi si*, the same as *nisi*.—*Et amasse*, "even to have loved."

112. *Fatali lege*, "by the law of fate," i. e. by that law which required that the gods should be immortal.

113. *Memorique hærebis in ore*, "shalt remain upon my mindful lips;" i. e. I will never cease to speak of you.

115. *Flosque novus*, "and (changed to) a new flower."—*Scripto*, "in your inscription."—*Gemitus nostros*. The hyacinth is said to be

marked with characters resembling the Greek ἀἰ, "alas."

116. *Fortissimus heros.* Ajax is meant, the first two letters of whose name in Greek is likewise ἀἰ.

121. *Huic—illis.* Gr. § 207, R. 23, 3d clause.

127. *In hoc ævi.* Gr. § 212, R. 3.

BOOK XI.

1. *Hunc*, i. e. Bacchus.

5. *Cum Cecropio Eumolpo.* Gr. § 249, III.

7. *Adventu*, "on account of the arrival."—*Egit*, "celebrated."

8. *Junctas ordine*, "successive."

9. *Coëgerat agmen*, a figure derived from military affairs, "was driving the train before him," i. e. was bringing up the rear.

10. *Lydos in agros.* Bacchus with his attendant train was at this time in the Lydian country.

11. *Rex*, sc. *Midas.—Alumno*, sc. *Baccho.*

12. *Huic*, sc. *Midæ.—Optandi muneris*, "of choosing a gift."—*Inutile, per litoten.* Gr. § 324, 9, for *perniciosum.* So. l. 32, *nec egentes.*

13. *Altore*, i. e. *alitore.* Bacchus had been brought up by Silenus.

15. *Vertatur*, sc. *ut.*

16. *Munera solvit*, "bestows the gift."

17. *Indoluit*, sc. *Liber.—Petisset.* Gr. § 266, 3.

18. *Berecynthius heros*, i. e. Midas, who, according to Hyginus and others, was the son of Cybele.

19. *Singula*, "one thing after another."

20. *Non alta fronde ilice.* Gr. § 211, R. 6.

24. *Massa*, sc. *auri.*

30. *Fingens*, "imagining."—*Omnia*, sc. *esse.*

32. *Nec egentes*, i. e. *et habentes.—*

37. *Auctorem muneris*, i. e. *Bacchum*, used by metonymy for *vinum.* So *undis* for *aquâ.*

46. *Mite deûm numen:* a periphrasis for *mitis deus.—Peccâsse fatentem*, i. e. *Midam fatentem se peccâsse.* Gr. § 239, R. 2.

47. *Restituit*, "restored," i. e. to his former condition or nature.—*Pactamque fidem*, "his promise."—*Data munera*, "the gift bestowed." Gr. § 204.—*Solvit*, "annulled."

48. *Neve*, "and that not."

49. *Vade.* Midas was still in Lydia, whither he had gone to restore Silenus.—*Vicinum Sardibus amnem*, i. e. the Pactolus.

53. *Eluo* with *corpus* signifies "to wash, to cleanse;" with *crimen*, "to wash out, to efface." This is a species of Zeugma. Gr. § 323, 1, (2.)

54. *Vis aurea*, "the golden virtue," i. e. the power of changing every thing to gold.

55. *Cessit*, "passed."

56. *Jam veteris*, "now ancient."—*Percepto*, "received." The order is, *Nunc quoque arva percepto semine venæ jam veteris pallentia glebis madidis auro rigent.*

57. *Pallentia*, "yellow."—*Rigent*, "harden" into gold.

58. *Perosus opes*. Midas, to avoid the appearance of wealth which the city afforded, took up his residence in the country.

60. *Ut antè*, i. e. as when he requested Bacchus to bestow upon him the power of turning all things to gold.

61. *Præcordia mentis*, a periphrasis for *mens*.

62. *Riget*, "stands."—*Arduus alto in adscensu*, "steep in its high ascent."

63. *Clivoque utroque*, "in both acclivities," i. e. "on both sides."

65. *Jactat*, "boastfully rehearsea."

66. *Modulatur*, "plays."

67. *Præ se; præ suis* would more directly correspond to *Apollineos cantus*.

68. *Sub*, "before."—*Tmolo*. Tmolus is here taken for the god of mount Tmolus.

70. *Cærula*, "azure." Mountains when seen from a distance have this hue.

72. *Deum pecoris*, i. e. *Pana*.

73. *Ille*, sc. *Pan*.

74. *Barbarico*, i. e. *Phrygio*. A Phrygian king was naturally pleased with the music of Phrygia.

75. *Post hunc*, sc. *Pana*, i. e. after listening to Pan's performance.

76. *Vultum*, sc. *Tmoli*.—*Sua silva; sua* refers to *Tmoli* understood. Gr. § 208, (7.)

77. *Ille*, sc. *Apollo*.

79. *Instructam*, "adorned."—*Fidem*, i. e. *citharam*.—*Dentibus Indis*, with Indian teeth, i. e. with ivory.

81. *Artificis*, "of a master."—*Status ipse*, "the very posture."

88. *Trahit in spatium*, "lengthens."

89. *Imo*, "at the bottom."

90. *Cetera*, "his other parts."—*In*, "in regard to."

104. *Agricolam*, i. e. the servant who had dug the ground and buried his words there, from which as seeds the reeds had sprung.

106. Dædalion, the brother of Ceyx, king of Trachin, having been changed by Apollo into a hawk, Ceyx, leaving his wife Halcyone, the daughter of Æolus, sets off upon a voyage to Claros, that he may consult the oracle in that place respecting the fate of his brother.

Interea, i. e. while Peleus, of whom Ovid had previously been speaking, was wandering as an exile.—*Fratremque secutis prodigiis*, "at the prodigies which followed his brother," i. e. at the prodigies which happened subsequently to the transformation of his brother. The poet refers particularly to prodigies in which Peleus was specially concerned, and which occurred while he was at Trachin.

107. *Anxia pectora*. Gr. § 234, II. The English order of this passage is, *Interea Ceyx turbatus anxia pectora prodigiis fratris sui et prodigiis secutis fratrem.*

108. *Consulat ut*, i. e. *ut consulat*.—*Oblectamina*, "the solace." The oracles are so called on account of their being resorted to by mankind when in affliction.

110. *Faciebant.* Gr. § 209, R. 12. (6.) —*Phorbas.* This chieftain at the head of a predatory band of Phlegyans, was at that time rendering the access to the temple at Delphi peculiarly dangerous.

111. *Moverat aura rudentes.* The sailors perceiving this lay aside their oars and spread their sails.

112. *Obvertit lateri.* The oars are turned from their pendent position to one more nearly horizontal upon the side of the ship.

113. *Cornua* is here taken by synecdoche for *antennas;* and *arbore* for *malo.* Gr. § 324, 3.

114. *Carbasa deducit.* The sails, when not in use, were fastened to the sail-yards, and hence *deducere carbasa* is to unfurl the sails.

115. *Minùs—amplius.* Gr. § 256, R. 6.

116. *Longèque erat. Sum* often takes an adverb in the predicate where an adjective is required in English. See Dict. Sall.

120. *Jamdudum clamat,* "has for a long time been shouting." Gr. § 145, I. 2.

123. *Subducere remos,* "to take in the oars."

124. *Munire latus,* "to secure the sides;" i. e. to close the openings through which the oars passed.

125. *Egerit,* "bails out."

126. *Rapit,* "hastily lowers."—*Sine lege,* "in an irregular manner."

129. *Nec,* i. e. *et non.* The conjunction connects *fatetur* to *pavet,* and *non* limits *scire.*

132. *Sonant clamore,* "shout."—(*Sonant*) *stridore,* "creak."

133. *Gravis unda,* sc. *sonat.*

134. *Æquare,* sc. *altitudine.*

138. *Sternitur,* "it is levelled," i. e. the waves are levelled.

144. *Dat,* sc. *puppis.—Latus icta.* Gr. § 234, II.

147. *Sumptis in cursu viribus,* "gathering strength as they advance."

149. *Se admiserat,* "had given a loose to itself."

150. *Arma,* "the tackling."

151. *Cunei.* These, according to some, were the *dove-tails* by which the planks were united; according to others, they were a kind of wooden *sheathing,* intended to defend the sides and bottom of the ship.

152. *Rima,* "the seam."

157. *Ignibus,* i. e. *stellis.*

161. *Dat saltus,* "leaps."—*Texta,* "frame."

162. *Numero omni,* sc. *commilitonum suorum.—Præstantior,* "braver."

164. *Spe potitur,* i. e. *potitur eo, quod speraverat.*

165. *Tamen* refers to *etsi* or *quamvis* understood with *inter mille viros.*

167. *Vastius,* "more furiously."—*Decimæ undæ,* "the tenth wave," i. e. a great wave, the ancients believing that every tenth wave exceeded the others in size.—*Ruit impetus undæ,* "the violence of the waves," instead of "the violent waves."

169. *Velut in captæ desoendat mœnia navis. Velut,* "as it were," is often thus used to soften a bold figure. The ship is here compared to a beleaguered town, and the waves to soldiers scaling its walls.

170. *Igitur,* "accordingly."

177. *Funera,* "funeral rites," which were thought of great importance by the Greeks and Romans, and of which those who were to be swallowed up in the deep would be

deprived.

179. *Subeunt illi*, "occur to this one," i. e. this one thinks of.

180. *Pignoribus*, i. e. *liberis.*—*Cuique.* Gr. § 225, II.

183. *Vellet.* Gr. § 262, R. 4.

187. *Noctis imago*, a periphrasis for *nox.*

192. *Sede suâ.* Gr. § 208, (7.)

195. *Fato functa suo est*, "died."

197. *Solebat*, sc. *tenere.*

198. *Socerum*, i. e. Æolus, the father of Halcyon.—*Patrem*, i. e. Lucifer, who was the son of Aurora and father of Ceyx.

199. *Plurima*, "most frequent."—*Nantis*, sc. *Ceycis.*

201. *Sua corpora.* Gr. § 208, (1.)

208. *Olympo*, i. e. *cælo.*

210. *Æolis*, i. e. Halcyone, the daughter of Æolus.

212. *Festinat*, "hastens to prepare."

213. *Gerat*, "may wear."

219. *Hoc*, sc. *ut nullam sibi præferret.*

220. *Functo morte*, "one dead."

221. *Funestas.* A family was considered unclean, until they had performed the funeral rites for a deceased member.

227. *Arquato curvamine*, i. e. with the rainbow.

228. *Jussi regis*, "the commanded king," i. e. the king whom she was commanded to visit.

229. *Longo spelunca recessu.* Gr. § 211, R. 6, "a deep cave."

231. *Medius*, "mid-day."

233. *Crepuscula* is connected to *exhalantur*, by zeugma. Gr. § 323, (2,) instead of which *insunt, reperiuntur*, or the like, may be supplied.

234. *Vigil ales cristati oris*, "the wakeful bird with crested head," i. e. the cock.

238. *Convicia*, "the clamors."

239. *Habitat*, sc. *ibi.*

240. *Per quem*, "along which," sc. *rivum.*

245. *Reddat.* Gr. § 264, 5. The subjunctive here denotes a result.

247. *Ebeno*, "ebony," i. e. a bedstead of ebony.

252. *Littus*, sc. *gerit*, i. e. *habet.* Gr. § 323, (2.)

254. *Vestis*, sc. *Isidis.*

255. *Sacra*, the house is called sacred because it is the abode of a god.—*Jacentes*, "oppressed, weighed down."

258. *Excussit tandem sibi se.* Gr. § 224, R. 2.

259. *Quid*, "why." Gr. § 235, R. 5. *Cognbrat*, sc. *eam.*

263. *Æquent imitamine*, "which may resemble."

264. *Herculeâ Trachine.* Gr. § 254. Trachin is here called Herculean by anticipation as Hercules lived at a later period than the events here recorded.

270. *Pater*, sc. *Morpheus.*

272. *Jussos*, i. e. *quos ille exprimere jussus esset.*

277. *Icelon*, i. e. "like."—*Phobetora*, i. e. "frightful."

288. *Intraque moræ breve tempus*, i. e. *intra breve tempus.*

299. *Falsæ*, "deceived."—*Promittere noli.* Gr. § 262, R. 3.

315. *Si sit*, sc. *ille.*

316. *Voce*, sc. *Halcyones.*

320. *Causa*, sc. *sit.*

334. *Fuit utile.* Gr. § 259, R. 3.

336. *Non simul*, sc. *tecum.*

339. *Sit mihi mens*, sc. *mea*, "my mind would be." Gr. § 261, R. 3.

343. *Littera*, "an inscription or epitaph."

351. *Acta*, "the deeds, occurrences;" but some read *antè*.
354. *Appulit*, sc. *id*.
357. *Daret*. Gr. § 263, 2.
360. *Minùs est amens sua*, "the less is she herself, (i. e. in her right mind,) being distracted."
368. *Insilit huc*, i. e. *in hanc molem*.—*Mirumque fuit potuisse*, i. e. *mirumque fuit illam id facere potuisse*, sc. *insilire huc*. Gr. § 269, R. 2.
376. *Senserit*, sc. *num*. Gr. § 265, R. 2.
379. *Alite mutantur*, i. e. *in alitem*, and this for *in alites*. Gr. § 245, II.
385. *Præstatque nepotibus æquor*. Halcyone was the daughter of Æolus.

BOOK XII.

1. At the commencement of this book, Ovid relates the departure of the Grecian fleet, and the safe arrival of the Greeks upon the Trojan shores. Their coming is soon announced by Fame, of whose residence and character a description is here given.

Inter terrasque, freturnque, cælestesque plagas. The abode of Fame is represented as the summit of a mountain, rising to a great height from the shore of the sea.

2. *Triplicis mundi*, "the triple world," i. e. as is said before, consisting of land, water, and air.
3. *Quamvis absit*, "however remote it may be."—*Regionibus*, "in place." Gr. § 250.
5. *Fama tenet*, sc. *illum locum*.
7. *Addidit*, "has given, made."
8. *Patet*, sc. *domus*.
12. *Qualia*, i. e. *murmura talia sunt, qualia*.
13. *Qualemve sonum*, i. e. *talis est sonus, qualem*, "like the sound which."
14. *Increpuit*, "has agitated."—*Extrema tonitrua*, "the dying thunders."
16. *Commenta millia rumorum*, instead of *millia commentorum rumorum*. Gr. § 205, R. 14.
18. *E quibus*, sc. *rumoribus*.
20. *Auctor*, "reporter, relater."
26. *Hæc*, "she," i. e. Fame.—*Milite*, "army."
28. *Hostis*, i. e. *Græci*.
29. *Fatalìter*, "by the decree of fate." It had been foretold that the first Greek that touched the Trojan shore would perish.
30. *Magno stant Danais*, "stand to the Greeks at a high price," i. e. cost them dear. Gr. § 252.
31. *Fortis animæ*, i. e. *animæ Protesilai*.—*Cognitus*, "known, distinguished."—*Hector*, sc. *magno stat*.
32. *Phryges*, i. e. *Trojani*.—*Achata*, i. e. *Græcia*. Gr. § 324, 3.—*Nec exiguo sanguine*, i. e. by litotes, *multo sanguine*, "by (the loss of) much blood."

36. *Peliacæ*. The spear of Achilles is so called, because it was cut by the Centaur Chiron upon mount Pelion.

38. *Dilatus erat*, "had been reserved," i. e by the fates. Cycnus, as is here recorded, fell in the beginning of the Trojan war, but Hector's death occurred in the tenth year.

39. *Colla*. Gr. § 234, II.

41. *Vibrantia*. Gr. § 223, 2.

44. *Æacides*. Achilles was the son of Peleus, and grandson of Æacus.

46. *Profecit*, "effected."

47. *Hebeti ictu*, instead of *ictu hebetis teli*, "the stroke of a dull weapon."

49. *Ille*, sc. *Cygnus*.

50. *Mirabatur*, sc. *Achilles*.

54. *Officium*, "aid, assistance."

55. *Satum Nereide*. Cycnus boasts that he is not, like Achilles, the son of a Nereid, but the son of Neptune himself.—*Sed qui*, i. e. *sed eo satum, qui*.

57. *Hæsurum*, "destined to stick."

59. *Novena*. Gr. § 120, 4.—*Orbe*, i. e. *tergo* or *corio*.

62. *Apertum*, "uncovered," i. e. without shield or helmet.

65. *Irritamina, pœniceas vestes*. Red garments were exhibited to the view of bulls in the circus, for the purpose of exciting their fury.

66. *Elusaque vulnera sentit*. The bull attacking the red cloths or garments, those who bore them escaped from his attack.

67. *Ferrum hastæ*, "the head of the spear."

69. *Effudit*, "it has put forth in vain, it has wasted."—*In uno*, "in the case of this one."

70. *Valuit*, sc. *mea manus*.—*Lyrnesia mœnia*. There is, in regard to this and the other towns and places here mentioned, an apparent anachronism, as they were taken by Achilles after his contest with Cycnus.

73. *Populari cæde*, i. e. *cæde populariorum vel accolarum suorum*, "of those inhabiting its banks."

74. *Opus*, "the effect, the virtue."—*Bis sensit Telephus*. Telephus, king of Mysia, having opposed the Greeks, was wounded by the spear of Achilles. Being informed by an oracle that he who had wounded could heal him, he applied for this purpose to Achilles, by whom he was cured of his wound by means of an application composed of the rust of the spear with which he had been wounded.

77. *Ante actis*, "the previous occurrences."

83. *In hunc*, i. e. in *Cycnum*.

92. *Cavari*, "to be pierced."

93. *Lædi*, "to be dulled."

95. *Cava*, i. e. *et cava*.

107. *Contulit*, "changed."

108. *Cuspide*, sc. *tridente*.

109. *Volucrem Stheneleida*. Another Cycnus, the son of Sthenelus, king of Liguria, had been previously changed into a swan, while lamenting the tragical death of his cousin Phaethon.

111. *Exercet*, "indulges."—*Memores*, "cherished."—*Plùs quàm civiliter*, "immoderately."

113. *Compellat*, sc. *Neptunus*.

114. *Fratris*, sc. *Jovis*.

115. *Irrita mœnia*. The walls of Troy had been built in vain by Neptune and Apollo, since they

were soon to be destroyed by the Greeks.

116. *Ecquid*, the nominative or accusative of *ecquis* is often used like *num* or *an non* to denote a question.

118. *Ne persequar omnes*, "not to speak particularly of all;" i. e. of all the thousands who have fallen in defence of Troy.

119. *Subit*, sc. *tuæ menti.—Circum ora Pergama tracti.* According to Homer, Hector was dragged by Achilles not around Troy, but around the tomb of Patroclus, whom he had slain.

122. *Faxo*, which is regularly a future perfect, is often used for the future, *faciam*. Gr. § 162, 9, and § 183, R. 1.

123. *Concurrere cominus hosti non datur*. The gods had been forbidden by Jupiter to engage in this war.

125. *Patruo*, sc. *Neptuno*.

129. *Fassusque Deum*, i. e. *fassus se deum esse*.

133. *Arcus*, for *arcum*.

135. *Quod Priamus gaudere*. Gr. § 232, (2.) The effect of the arrow of Paris is left to the imagination of the reader, who is at no loss to know what that effect must have been, which brought joy to old Priam.—*Post Hectora*, after the death of Hector.

136. *Ille victor*. Gr. § 207, R. 24.—*Achille* is in the vocative for Achilles. Gr. § 81.

137. *Graiæ maritæ*, sc. *Helenæ*.

138. *Femineo*, "feminine." This term is applied contemptuously to a contest with Paris.—*Fuerat tibi cadendum*, "had you been doomed to fall;" i. e. had you known that you must fall.

139. *Thermodontiacâ bipenni;* i. e. by the battle-axe of Penthesilia, the leader of the Amazons, who resided near the river Thermodon.

141. *Caput*, by synecdoche for *vir*. Gr. 324, 3.

142. *Arserat*, "had been consumed," i. e. upon the funeral pyre.—*Armârat deus idem*. Vulcan had forged his arms, and Vulcan, i. e. the fire had consumed him.

146. *Hæc mensura*, sc. *totius orbis*.

147. *Nec inania Tartara sentit*, "perceives not," i. e. visits not empty Tartarus,—dies not.

148. *Cujus fuerit*. Gr. § 211, R. 8.—*Cognoscere possis*, that it may be known. Gr. § 209, R. 7.

149. *Movet*, "occasions."

151. *Minor Atrides*, "the younger Atrides," i. e. Menelaus.—*Bello major et ævo*, sc. *Atrides*, i. e. *Agamemnon*, the commander-in-chief of the Greeks in the Trojan expedition.

152. *Telamone creato*, i. e. Telamonis filio, sc. *Ajax*.

153. *Laertâ*, sc. *creato*.

154. *Tantalides*, i. e. *Agamemnon*, who was descended from Tantalus.—*Onus invidiamque*, i. e. of deciding the controversy.

BOOK XIII.

1. *Duces*, sc. *Græcorum*.—*Vulgi*, "the common soldiers."—*Corona*, "a ring or circle."
2. *Ad hos*, "before these," sc. *duces*.
3. *Ut*, "inasmuch as."—*Impatiens iræ*, "passionate."
4. *Respexit*, "turns and looks at."
5. *Agimus*, for *ago*.
6. *Ante rates*. Ajax had, not long before, saved the Grecian fleet from the flames, when the Trojans, led on by Hector, were upon the point of destroying them.—*Confertur*, i. e. in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *confert se*, "contends with me, is my opponent."
7. *Cedere*, "to retreat before."
9. *Tutius est*, "it is more prudent."
10. *Dicere*, "to harangue."—*Promptum est*, "it is easy."—*Facere*, "to act," i. e. bravely, "to do brave deeds."
12. *Valeo*, "excel."
15. *Quorum nox conscia sola est*. Ulysses and Diomed had rendered signal services to the Greeks by night, in bringing away from Troy the Palladium, and also by surprising Rhesus and leading away his horses, on both of which the fate of Troy depended.
17. *Æmulus*, i. e. *talis æmulus*.—*Tenuisse*, "to have obtained," sc. *id*.—*Superbum*, "glorious."
18. *Hoc*, i. e. the thing obtained, the prize.
19. *Tulit*, "has obtained."
20. *Quo*, sc. *certamine*, "by which, in consequence of which."—*Feretur*, "he will be said."
21. *Atque* serves here to introduce another point of comparison, viz. the family of the two chiefs, "and moreover."
23. *Sub Hercule*. Hercules, returning from the conquest of the Amazons, saw Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, exposed to a sea-monster, and rescued her from her danger. Laomedon refusing to give her to him in marriage, according to his promise, Hercules soon after returned, and with the aid of Telamon took the city.
24. *Litoraque intravit Colcha*. The more usual expression would be *intravit portum, flumen*, etc. Telamon was engaged in the Argonautic expedition.
25. *Huic*, sc. *Telamoni*.
26. *Sisyphon*. Sisyphus was the reputed father of Ulysses, who is here stigmatized on account of the crimes and punishment of his father.
29. *Series*, "lineage."
31. *Frater* is used here for *patruelis*, "a cousin german."—*Quid*, "why."
32. *Illi*, sc. Sisypho, which is implied in *Sisyphio*. Gr. § 206, (12.)
33. *Æacidis*, "among the Æacidæ."
34. *Sub*, "on account of, in consequence of."—*Indice*, "informer." Ulysses had feigned madness in order to avoid going to Troy, but the deception was brought to light by Palamedes. Such at least is the story told by the tragedians.
35. *Arma*, sc. *Achillei*.

36. *Ultima*, sc. *arma;* instead of *qui ultimus*.

39. *Nauplíades*, i. e. *Palamedes*, the son of Nauplius.

40. *Optima*, sc. *arma.*—*Sumat.* The mood marks the indignation of the speaker. So l. 42, *simus*.

42. *Nos ad prima pericula*, instead of *nos primi ad pericula*.

45. *Hortator scelerum.* Some of the crimes which Ulysses had advised are immediately specified, as the exposure of Philoctetes, etc.—*Pœantia proles*, i. e. Pholoctetes, the son of Pœas. *Philoctetes* had received from Hercules his celebrated arrows, but upon his way to Troy, in company with the other Grecians, he was wounded in his foot by the bite of a serpent. Being rendered insane by the wound, he was left by the Greeks at Lemnos. Ajax accuses Ulysses of advising to this measure, which he represents as one of great cruelty.

50. *Eadem nobis*, i. e. *eadem arma, in quæ nos jurati sumus.* Gr. § 222, R. 7.

51. *Pars fractus.* Gr. § 205, R. 3, 3d clause.

53. *Velatur avibus*, i. e. *pennis*.

54. *Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis.* An oracle had declared that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules.

56. *Mallet*, "would wish." Gr. 261, R. 4.—*Infelix Palamedes.* According to the poets subsequent to the days of Homer, Ulysses caused Palamedes to be put to death on a false charge of attempting to betray the Greeks.

57. *Viveret*, i. e. *si relictus esset.*

58. *Malè*, "unfortunately," i. e. for Palamedes.—*Iste*, i. e. the opposite party to Ajax, viz. Ulysses.

59. *Rem Danaam*, the Græcian cause.

60. *Ostendit, quod jam præfodérat, aurum.* It is said that Ulysses caused a quantity of gold to be buried in the tent of Palamedes, and then, by means of letters forged by him in the name of Priam, led the Greeks to believe that it was a Trojan bribe.

64. *Desertum Nestora*, "his desertion of Nestor." Gr. § 274, R. 5.

67. *Proditus a socio est.* In a retreat of the Greeks, Diomed in vain requested Ulysses to protect the aged Nestor, who had been left behind; and was at length compelled to go himself to his assistance. Gr. § 225, II.

69. *Exprobravit.* The Latin accusative and dative after this verb change places in the English.

71. *En eget auxilio.* Ajax alludes to an attack made upon Ulysses while wounded, and to his cries to his companions for help.

82. *Deos.* Apollo went before Hector and terrified the Greeks.

86. *Ingenti pondere*, sc. *saxi*.

87. *Poscentem*, sc. *aliquem*.

88. *Sortemque meam vovistis*, "you offered vows for my lot," i. e. you desired that the lot might fall upon me. The Grecian chiefs chose a champion by lot to fight with Hector.

91. *Jovemque*, i. e. *Jovis auxilium*.

95. *Istis*, sc. *armis*.

98. *His*, sc. *meis rebus gestis.*—*Rhesum*, Rhesus, a Thracian king, who was surprised and slain by Ulysses and Diomed. See note, l. 15.—*Dolona*, "Dolon," a Trojan

spy, detected and slain by Diomed and Ulysses.

99. *Helenum.* "Helenus," a son of Priam, skilled in divination, was taken by Ulysses, and carried to the Grecian camp.—*Palladе*, i. e. *Palladio*, "the Palladium," a sacred image of Pallas kept in the citadel of Troy, and on whose preservation the fate of Troy depended. This was carried off secretly in the night by Ulysses and Diomed.

103. *Quò*, "to what purpose."—*Hæc*, sc. *arma dabuntur.—Ithaco*, i. e. *Ulissi.*

107. *Dulichius vertex*, i. e. *Ulyssis caput.*

109. *Pelias hasta*, the same as *Peliaca hasta.* See l. 36, book XII.

110. *Nec clypeus.* This shield of Achilles was made by Vulcan, and is fully described by Homer. See below, l. 291—294.

114. *Erit*, "there will be (a reason.)"

119. *Mille patet plagis*, "has a thousand holes."

121. *Viri fortis*, sc. *Achillis.*

122. *Jubete peti*, sc. *ea arma.—Referentem*, sc. *ea.—Relatis*, sc. *armis.*

124. *Ultima*, sc. *verba.*

125. *Adstitit*, "stood before (them,) arose."

128. *Cum vestris*, i. e. *et vestra.*

129. *Certaminis*, by metonymy, "a prize."

130. *Tuque*, sc. *potereris—Poteremur.* Gr. § 177.

133. *Melius*, i. e. *meliore jure.—Succedat.* Gr. § 260, R. 5.

134. *Danais successit*, "was added to the Greeks," i. e. was induced to join the Grecian army. *Successit* is here used in the sense of *accessit.*

135. *Ne prosit.* That which would most of all influence the chiefs to reject the claim of Ajax, his stupidity, is adduced by Ulysses as the chief recommendation of his opponent; while he begs that his own talents may not be made the reason of rejecting his claim.

137. *Si qua est*, "if any I have."

138. *Pro domino*, i. e. *pro me.*

139. *Bona*, "advantages, gifts."

142. *Esse Jovis nepos*, instead of *se esse Jovis nepotem.* Gr. § 210, R. 6.

143. *Totidemque gradus.* Gr. § 236.

145. *Damnatus et exsul.* Telamon the father, and Peleus the uncle of Ajax were reputed to have murdered their brother Procus, and on this account were banished from their country by their father Æacus.

146. *Cyllenius*, i. e. Mercurius, the father of Autolycus, whose daughter Anticlea was the mother of Ulysses.—*Cyllenius addita est nobis altera nobilitas*, "another ancestral distinction, viz. Cyllenius is given to us," i. e. to our family.

152. *Sanguinis ordo*, "degree of relationship," i. e. consanguinity.

154. *Primus hæres*, "the nearest heir."

155. *Illi*, sc. *Achilli.*

156. *Phthiam Scyronve.* Peleus was still living in Phthia, and Pyrrhus in the island of Scyros, where his mother Deidamia resided.—*Ferantur*, sc. *arma Achillis.*

157. *Isto*, sc. *Ajace.—Teucer.* Teucer was the brother of Ajax.

159. *Operum*, "respecting labors or services."

162. *Genitrix Nereïa*, i. e. *Thetis, Achillis mater et Nerei filia.—Leti*, sc. *Achillis.*

163. *Cultu*, sc. *femineo*. Thetis caused her son to be concealed in a female dress at the court of Lycomedes king of Scyros. Ulysses, Phœnix and Nestor were sent to Scyros, in search of him, where Ulysses succeeded in detecting him in the manner mentioned in the text.

171. *Telephon*. See book XII, l. 74, and the note.—*Hastâ* connect with *domui*.

173. *Thebæ*,—*Lesbon*, etc. These were places in which the prowess of Achilles had been displayed.

176. *Procubuisse solo*. Gr. § 224.

177. *Alios*, sc. *viros cæsos ab Achille*.

178. *Dedi*, sc. *eum*.—*Per me*, "by my means." Gr. § 247, R. 4.—*Jacet*, "lies low."

179. *Illis armis*, i. e. *propter illa arma*, "on account of those arms."—*Quibus*, "by means of which." See l. 165.

180. *Hæc arma*, i. e. *arma Achillis*. *Post fata*, sc. *illius*.

181. *Dolor unius*, sc. *Menelai*. All the Greeks were aroused to revenge the injury done to Menelaus, and assembled with their fleet at Aulis, where they were long detained by adverse winds.

184. *Sortes*. Calchas, the Grecian soothsayer, had declared that the fleet could not set sail, until Diana had been appeased by the sacrifice of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon.

189. *Fasso*, "the confession."

190. *Tenui*, "I gained."—*Iniquo*, "partial."

191. *Frater*, sc. *Menelaus*.—*Dati*, sc. *ei*.

192. *Summa sceptri*, i. e. *summa imperii*, "the supreme command."

193. *Matrem*, sc. *Clytemnestram Helenæ sororem*.

194. *Quò*, instead of *ad quam*.

196. *Mittor et ad Iliacas arces*. Ulysses and Melelaus were sent to Priam before the war to demand the restoration of Helen, and the property carried away with her.

199. *Communis Græcia*, "all Greece, or Greece unitedly."

201. *Priamoque Antenora junctum*. Antenor was connected with Priam by the marriage of two of his sons with daughters of Priam.

202. *Qui rapuere sub illo*, i. e. the associates of Paris, who assisted him in carrying away Helen.

204. *Nostri*, i. e. *mei*.—*Tecum*, i. e. *et tui*.

216. *Jovis monitu*, "in consequence of an admonition from Jupiter." A dream was sent to Agamemnon by Jupiter, assuring him of victory, if he would lead the Greeks against the Trojans. Agamemnon, in order to ascertain the disposition of his followers, advised them to give up the siege and return home. The soldiers, tired with the long-protracted war, hastened with alacrity to launch the ships, but were prevented from executing their purpose by the eloquence and authority of Ulysses.—*Imagine somni*, "a dream."

218. *Auctore*, sc. *Jove*, "by the authority of Jupiter."

219. *Sinat*—*poscat*—*pugnet*. Gr. § 260, R. 6.

220. *Quodque potest*, i. e. *et quod solum facere potest*. See note on book I, l. 590.

221. *Dat*, i. e. *cur non dat exemplum*.

222. *Nunquam nisi magna loquenti*, "for one never speaking otherwise than boastfully."

223. *Quid? quòd*, "what is this, that—; or what shall I say of this, that—." *Quid? quod* may often be translated, as here, without an interrogation, "nay, nay even, so far from this," *et ipse fugis*, "you even fled yourself."

226. *Captam*, "on the point of being taken."

228. *Disertum*, sc. *me*.

229. *Aversos*, "those who had turned their backs," i. e. on Troy.

230. *Atrides*, sc. *Agamemnon*.

231. *Telamoniades*, i. e. *Ajax*.

233. *Thersites*. The most deformed in mind and body of all the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy. Ulysses chastised him on this occasion for his insolence to Agamemnon and the other kings.

234. *Erigor*, i. e. *exsurgo*, sc. *in concione*.

237. *Iste*, sc. *Ajax*.

240. *Ulysse*. Gr. § 245, II.

241. *Unum*, sc. *me*.

242. *Nec me sors ire jubebat*. When Ajax fought with Hector, he had been chosen to that service by lot. See l. 88.

244. *Ausum eadem*. Dolon was coming as a spy to the Grecian camp when met by Diomed and Ulysses, who were engaged in a similar undertaking against the Trojans.

247. *Quod specularer*. Gr. § 264, 7, 1.

251. *Captivo* is connected with *curru*.

252. *Ingredior*, sc. *castra*.——*Triumphos*. The poet makes Ulysses refer to a Roman custom, unknown to the Greeks and Trojans?

253. *Cujus* refers to *ejus*, which is to be supplied with *arma*, "the arms of him whose horses."—*Hostis*, sc. *Dolon*. Before setting out on his exploring expedition, on the night in which he was slain, Dolon had demanded as his reward the horses of Achilles.

254. *Fueritque benignior Ajax*, "and let Ajax be more agreeable (to you,)" i. e. "and prefer Ajax." Gr. § 260, R. 6, 2d clause.

255. *Sarpedonis*. Sarpedon was the son of Jupiter and king of the Lycians. Having been wounded in battle, he was carried off the field, and Ulysses slew many of his companions, the names of some of whom are here given.

257. *Hippasiden*, i. e. *Hippasi filium*.

263. *Ipso pulchra loco*. These wounds are called "honorable" because received in front.

267. *Nihil sanguinis*, "no blood." Gr. § 212.—*In socios*, i. e. *pro sociis*.—*Et habet sine vulnere corpus*. That he had not been wounded was no reproach to Ajax, if he had shunned no danger.

268. *Quid tamen hoc refert?* "but what does this import, of what importance is it." *Hoc* relates to the allegation of Ajax mentioned in the following clause, *si se*, etc. See line 91.

271. *Meum est*. Gr. § 211, R. 8, (3.) and R. 3, 3d clause.

273. *Actorides*, i. e. *Patroclus*, the grandson of Actor. The Trojans, finding that Achilles no longer fought with the Greeks, sallied forth from the city, and having routed the Grecian army, were about to burn their fleet, when Achilles, to prevent this catastro-

phe, equipped his friend Patroclus in his own arms, and sent him to the assistance of the Greeks. The Trojans, deceived by the appearance of Achilles' arms, and believing that he had returned to the war, fled to the city.

274. *Ab arsuris cum defensore*, "about to be burnt together with their defender," sc. Ajax.

275. *Hectoreo Marti*. Concerning the battle of Ajax and Hector, see l. 82—90.

276. *Regis*, i. e. *Agamemnonis*. Agamemnon is called by Homer the king of kings, on account of his supreme command. The other kings are here called *duces*.

277. *Munere*, "by favor."

281. *Graiûm*. Gr. § 53.—*Murus*. Gr. § 324, 1.

283. *Sublime*, "lifted."

284. *His humeris*. See the speech of Ajax, l. 107—110.

286. *Quæ valeant*. Gr. § 264, 1.

288. *Cærula mater*, i. e. *Thetis*.

289. *Cælestia dona*. The arms are called celestial, because fabricated by a god.

290. *Sine pectore*, "without genius."—*Miles*, i. e. a mere soldier, without the talents which become a general.

293. *Immunemque æquoris Arcton*. See note, book II, l. 171. The devices (*cælamina*) upon the shield of Achilles are alluded to in lines 292—294.

300. *Illo*, sc. *Achille*.

302. *Illis*, sc. *conjugi et matri*.

305. *Ille*, sc. *Achilles*.—*Ajacis*, sc. *ingenio*.

307. *Digna pudore*, "meriting disgrace."

308. *Palameden*. See l. 60, and note.

310. *Naupliades*, i. e. Palamedes the son of Nauplius.

311. *In illo*, "in his case."

312. *Pretio patebant*, "were made manifest by the reward:" i. e. by the gold dug up in his tent.—*Objecta*, sc. *crimina*, "the crimes laid to his charge."

313. *Pœantiaden*, i. e. *Philoeteten*. See l. 45, and note.

319. *Satis esse fidelem*, sc. *sententiam*.

320. *Vates*. Helenus is especially meant, who declared that Troy could not be taken without the aid of Philoctetes. See note, l. 99.

325. *Cessante*, "giving over, ceasing to exert itself."—*Pro*, "in behalf of."

328. *Sis licet*. Gr. § 264, R. 4.

329. *Dure*, "inexorable."

330. *Sine fine*, "incessantly."

331. *Haurire*, "to shed."

333. *Faveat*, sc. *dummodo*.

334. *Dardanio vate*, sc. *Helenus*. See l. 99.

335. *Responsa deûm*, viz. that the fate of Troy depended on the preservation of the Palladium.

336. *Signum penetrale*, "the statue kept in the *penetralia*, or innermost parts of the temple;" i. e. the Palladium.

338. *Sine illis*, sc. *Heleno et Palladio:* but some read *illo*, i. e. *Palladio*.

349. *Tydiden meum*, i. e. *Tydiden meum amicum*.

350. *Pars est sua*, sc. *illi*, "he has his share."

355. *Moderatior Ajax*, i. e. Ajax the son of Oileus, or Ajax the less.

356. *Eurypylus*. This was a Thessalian chief, the son of Euæmon.—*Andremone natus*, i. e. Thoas, the

leader of the Ætolians.

357. *Idomeneus*, the leader of the Cretans, whose charioteer was Meriones.

358. *Majoris frater Atridæ*, i. e. *Menelaus*.

371. *Hunc titulum*, "this honor, this glorious reward."

372. *Labor*, viz. of vanquishing the Trojans.

373. *Faciendo*, "by causing," sc. (*Pergama*) *posse capi*. The more usual construction of *facere*, in this sense, is with the subjunctive and *ut*.

374. *Socias*, "joint, common."

375. *Deos, quos hosti nuper ademi*, viz. by taking away the Palladium.

376. *Per, si quid*, i. e. *per id, si quid*. *Si quid* may often be translated "whatever."

377. *Ex præcipiti*, sc. *loco*, "from a dangerous place."

382. *Re*, "by the event."

395. *Œbalio*, "Spartan." *Œbalio vulnere*, i. e. the wound of Hyacinthus, who was a Spartan. See book X, supra, l. 78—128.

396. *Litera*, "character."—*Puero*, sc. *Hyacintho*.—*Viroque*, sc. *Ajaci*.

397. *Hæc*, sc. *litera*.—*Nominis*, sc. *Ajacis*.—*Illa*, sc. *litera*.—*Querela*, sc. *Apollinis:* i e. the lamentation of Apollo at the death of Hyacinthus. The letters *aĭ* signify "alas," and are likewise the first two letters of *αἴας*, Ajax.

398. *Victor*, sc. Ulysses, who was victorious in his contest with Ajax for the arms of Achilles.—*Hypsipyles patriam*. Hypsipyle was the daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos. When all the other women of Lemnos slew their male relatives, she saved the life of her father.

399. *Veterum virorum*. The slaughter here mentioned occurred in an age preceding the war of Troy.

400. *Tirynthia*, i. e. belonging to Hercules.

401. *Domino comitante*, sc. *Philoctete*.

404. *Hominis formam*, "the human form."

405. *Externas*. Hecuba was now in Thrace, a foreign land.

406. *In angustum claudilur*, "is confined to a narrow space."

408. *Exiguum*, "scanty."—*Jovis ara*. Priam was slain by Pyrrhus near the altar of Jupiter.

409. *Antistita Phœbi*, i. e. *Cassandra*, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.

413. *Invidiosa*, "enviable," or perhaps, "causing hatred" to the Grecian victors.

414. *Astyanax*, the infant son of Hector and Andromache.

417. *Viam suadet*, "prompts (them to commence their) voyage."

424. *Hausit*, "dug up."

429. *Bistoniis*, "Thracian."—*Habitata viris*. Gr. § 248, R. 3.—*Polymestor*, king of Thrace, to whom Priam had committed his son Polydorus, had married Ilione the daughter of Priam.

440. *Dum mare pacatum esset*. Gr. § 263, 4.

444. *Petiit Agamemnona*. Allusion is made to the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, recorded in the first book of the Iliad.

447. *Polyxena*, a daughter of Priam, to whom Achilles while living had been devotedly attached.

454. *Neoptolemus*, i. e. *Pyrrhus*, the

son of Achilles.

456. *Jamdudum*, "immediately."—*Generoso*, "noble." Polyxena refers to her own blood.

459. *Scilicet*, "doubtless;" spoken ironically.—*Servire*, "to be a slave."—*Polyxena*, i. e. "I Polyxena." Indignant reference is made by her to her noble birth and connections.

462. *Mater obest*, sc. *mihi*, "my mother obstructs me;" i. e. the grief which my death will occasion my mother alone stands in the way of my wish to die.

464. *Libera*, "freely, voluntarily."

472. *Tunc cum poterat*, etc. Polyxena here refers to the ransom paid, not indeed by Hecuba, but by Priam, for the dead body of Hector.

477. *Ad fata novissima*, "even till death."

478. *Deploratos*, "lamented, for whom lamentation has been made," i. e. lost, deceased.—*Recensent*, "reckon up, tell over."

479. *Quid dederit domus una cruoris.* The children of Priam had all died by violence.

480. *Teque gemunt, virgo*,, sc. *Polyxena.—Regia conjux*, sc. *Hecuba.*

482. *Prædæ mala sors*, "a bad share of the booty:" i. e. a share little valued by the victors.

484. *Tamen*, i. e. though now a worthless part of the booty in yourself, "nevertheless."

485. *Animæ tam fortis inane*, "devoid of so resolute a soul," i. e from which so brave a spirit had departed.

488. *Oscula ore legit*, "she kisses her lips."—*Consueta*, sc. *plangi.* She had previously mourned the loss of many children.

489. *Canitiem*, the abstract for the concrete, *canam cæsariem.—Verrens*, "dragging."

499. *Mi.* Gr. § 133, R. 1.—*Sepulti*, sc. *Achillis.*

500. *In genus hoc*, i. e. *in genus meum.—Tumulo*, i. e. *quanquam in ejus tumulo.*

501. *Æacidæ fœcunda fui*, "I have been fruitful for Achilles;" i. e. I have borne many children for him to destroy.

504. *Si tamen*, "if indeed."—*Soli mihi Pergama restant*, "to me alone Troy still survives," i. e. The miseries suffered by others during the siege of Troy were terminated by its destruction. To mé alone these miseries continue. In this respect I am as when Troy was standing.

505. *In cursu est*, "continues."—*Maxima rerum*, "the most exalted of persons;" *rerum* is often used thus with superlatives. See Hor. I, Sat. IX, 4.

506. *Tot generis natisque potens.* Hecuba is said to have borne to Priam seven daughters and twelve sons.

508. *Data pensa trahentem*, "while spinning my appointed task."

511. *Tot amissos*, "after the loss of so many friends."—*Tu*, sc. *Polyxena.*

513. *Quò*, "for what?"—*Ferrea*, "obdurate, insensible." She calls herself *ferrea*, because she had not sunk under her many afflictions.

516. *Differtis*, "you continue in life."

520. *Puto.* This word is here used ironically.

528. *Haustus*, "a small quantity, a

handful."

538. *Adversâ*, "before her."

543. *Pœna in imagine tota est*, "she is wholly intent on thoughts of punishment."

547. *Animorum*, "of her lofty spirit."

549. *Nam se*, sc. *ait*.—*Relictum*, sc. *in agro Trojano*.

550. *Latens*, "hidden."

551. *Odrysius*, i. e. *Thracius*, sc. *Polymestor*.—*Assuetus amore*. Gr. § 245, II.

554. *Fore illius*. Gr. § 211, R. 8.

564. *Rauco cum murmure*. These words denote the sound of the stone.

565. *Morsibus insequitur*, sc. *illa*. Changed to a dog, Hecuba pursues and attempts to bite the stones thrown at her.

566. *Exstat*, "remains," i. e. is still pointed out.

567. *Nomen habet*, sc. *Cynossema*, i. e. *canis sepulcrum*.

568. *Illa*, sc. *Hecuba in canem mutata*.—*Malorum*, "misfortunes."

569. *Illius*, sc. *fortuna moverat*.

571. *Sic omnes*, sc. *illius fortuna moverat*.—*Jovis conjux*. Juno had always favored the cause of the Greeks, but now even she confesses that Hecuba had not merited her misfortunes.

MEMNON, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Æthiopians, taking part with the Trojans, was slain by Achilles.

573. *Isdem armis*, i. e. *isdem armis, quibus Troja et Hecuba faverant*. Her husband Tithonus was the brother of Priam.

582. *Genibus procumbere*, i. e. *procumbere ad genua*. Gr. § 224.

588. *Aspicias*, "if you will consider."——*Femina*, i. e. *quamvis femina*.

589. *Luce novâ*, "at dawn of day."—*Servo*, "I hold, occupy."

593. *Pro patruo*, sc. *Priamo*.—*Primis sub annis*, "in early life, in youth."

594. *Vos*, sc. *dii*.

599. *Natas*, i. e. *inde natas*, "springing from them."

600. *Infra*, sc. *eas*, i. e. *nebulas*.

602. *Faciem*, "form."

603. *Animam*, "life."

604. *Et primò similis volucri*. Gr. § 283, IV, Exc. 2.

606. *Eadem natalis origo*, i. e. *ex favillis*.

608. *Seducunt castra*, i. e. they separate into two adverse squadrons.

609. *Diversâ de parte*, "from opposite parts."

612. *Cognata*, "kindred," i. e. of the same origin with the ashes.

614. *Præpetibus*, "birds."—*Auctor*, sc. *Memnon*.

616. *Parentali Marte*, "in a battle in honor of their parent Memnon.—*Rebellant*, "they renew the war." Ancient authors reported that these birds came annually from Æthiopia to the tomb of Memnon at Troy, and there renewed their battle.

618. *Dymantida*, i. e. *Hecubam Dymantis filiam*.

BOOK XIV.

ÆNEAS was a Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. After the destruction of Troy, he led a colony of his countrymen to Italy, where, on the termination of a war with Turnus, the king of the Rutulians, he married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus.

1. *Funis*, the cable, with which the ship of Æneas had been fastened to the shores of Caieta, at which place he had stopped on his way to the mouth of the Tiber.
2. *Infamatæ deæ*, sc. *Circes*. Circe, a daughter of the sun, and a distinguished enchantress, lived upon the neighboring shore.—*Relinquunt*, sc. *Trojani*.
5. *Potitur*, sc. *Æneas*.—*Natâque Latini*. Before the arrival of Æneas, Lavinia had been promised in marriage to Turnus.
6. *Cum gente feroci*, sc. *Rutuliis*. The Rutulians were a people of Latium.
7. *Suscipitur*, sc. *ab Æneâ*.
8. *Latio*, i. e. *in Latium*. Gr. § 226, IV, last clause.—*Tyrrhenia*. The Tuscans took part some with Æneas and some with Turnus.
10. *Uterque*, sc. Æneas and Turnus.
11. *Evandri*. Evander, the Arcadian, having left his native country, some years before the arrival of Æneas in Italy, built a town on the Palatine mount. He sent his son Pallas to the assistance of the Trojans.
12. *Neque Æneas*, sc. *venerat*.
13. *At Venulus*, sc. *frustra*. Venulus was sent by Turnus as an ambassador to Diomed, who, after the fall of Troy, had married the daughter of Daunus, king of Apulia, and had received as a dowry a portion of his kingdom.—*Magnam ad urbem*, sc. *Argyripam*.
14. *Iapyge*, an adjective. "Iapygian or Apulian."
15. *Dotalia*, "received as a dowry" with the daughter of Daunus.
16. *Postquam peregit*. Gr. § 259, (2.)
17. *Vires excusat*, "excuses his forces," i. e. he apologises for not sending them.—*Ætolius heros*, sc. *Diomedes*. Diomed was the son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, but having married Ægialea, the daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos, he succeeded to the throne of that kingdom.
18. *Nec se*, sc. *ait*, which is implied in *excusat*. Gr. § 270, R. 2, 2d clause.—*Soceri*, sc. *Dauni*.
19. *Suorum*, i. e. *Argivorum*.
22. *Avidas faces*. Gr. § 324, 1.
23. *Texta*, "frames, structures," etc. and hence "ships." Turnus surprised the Trojans in the absence of Æneas, and attempted to burn their fleet.—*Ignesque timent*, sc. *Trojani*.
25. *Mulciber*, i. e. Vulcan, and hence also by metonymy, "fire."
26. *Carinæ*, i. e. *navis*.
27. *Has pinus*, i. e. the pines used in the construction of this fleet.
28. *Sancta deûm mater*, i. e. *Cybele*.

—*Tinnitibus pulsi æris.* Cymbals and tympans were used in the sacred rites of Cybele.

29. *Buxi*, i. e. the pipe made of box-wood.

30. *Domitis invecta leonibus.* This goddess is usually represented as drawn in this manner.

37. *Astræi fratres*, "the winds," the sons of the giant Astræus and Aurora.

38. *Alma parens*, i. e. *Cybele.*

49. *Natdes æquoreæ*, "changed to sea-nymphs"

50. *Nec eas sua.* Gr. § 208, (7.)—*Tangit origo*, i. e. they do not care to return to their native mountains.

54. *Cladis Phrygiæ*, i. e. *cladis Trojanæ.*

56. *Rutulum*, sc. *Turnum regem Rutulorum.*

57. *Habet deos pars utraque.* Venus aided the Trojans and Juno the Rutulians.—*Quique*, i. e. *et viros aut duces qui.*—*Deorum instar*, "like the gods." *Instar*, i. e. *ad instar.*

62. *Ardea*, the capital of the Rutulians.

63. *Barbarus ignis.* The Trojans, especially in distinction from the Greeks, are called barbarians.

67. *Sonus*, "its cry, its note."—*Et omnia*, sc. *manserunt.*

68. *Deceant.* This verb though usually impersonal is occasionally found as here connected with a nominative.

73. *Cytheretus heros*, i. e. *Æneas.*

74. *Colloque circumfusa.* Gr. 224, R. 1.

79. *Inamabile regnum*, i. e. *inferorum regnum.* Æneas is said to have visited the lower world for the purpose of seeing his father Anchises. *Inamabile.* Gr. § 342, 9.

84. *Quæque petis, pro quoque petis*, i. e. *tu quæ*, etc. *et ille pro quo*, etc.

88. *Numicius.* The Numicius is a small river of Latium, near which Æneas is said to have perished in battle.

89. *Æneæ abluere.* Gr. § 224, R. 1. —*Obnoxia*, sc. *sunt.*

91. *Corniger*, "horned," a common appellation of rivers.

93. *Pars optima*, i. e. the divine part, the soul.—*Illi*, sc. *Æneæ.*

96. *Turba Quirini*, i. e. the Romans. Romulus, after his decease was worshipped under the name of Quirinus.

97. *Indigetem.* Livy, book I, 2, relates that he was called Jupiter Indigites—*Temploque arisque recepit.* Gr. § 225, IV, 5th clause.

98. *Binominis.* Ascanius was likewise called Iulus.

99. *Resque Latina*, "the Latin state."

101. *Repetita nomina.* Another Latinus had lived before him, the father of Lavinia.

104. *Tusci fluminis*, i. e. the Tiber, which before this event had been called the Albula.

105. *Nomina.* The plural for the singular, as in line 101. So *vocabula*, l. 110.

106. *Remulus* is said to have been struck dead by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, because he presumed to imitate his thunder and lightning.

110. *Positus*, i. e. *sepultus.*

111. *Summam gentis*, "the government of the nation."

116. *Felicia*, "good, delicious."

120. *Alieno*, "from another tree."

123. *Injusti.* Amulius and Numitor were brothers, but the former un-

justly deprived the latter of his share in the government.—*Miles Amuli*, "the soldiery of Amulius," instead of, Amulius by his soldiery.

124. *Nepotum*. Numitor recovered his power by means of his grandsons Romulus and Remus.

125. *Festis Palilibus*. Rome is said to have been founded at the feast of Pales, which occurred twelve days before the Calends of May, i. e. on the 20th of April.

127. *Tarpeia*. Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, betrayed the citadel to the enemy, and perished beneath a heap of their shields thrown upon her.

129. *Sati Curibus*, i. e. the Sabines, whose principal city was *Cures*.

130. *Corpora, victa sopore*, i. e. *Romanos somno oppressos*.

132. *Iliades*, i. e. Romulus, the son of Ilia, or, as she is otherwise called, Rhea Silvia.—*Unam*, sc. *portam*.

136. *Jano*, instead of *Jani templo*.

138. *Rogat*, sc. *Venus*.

139. *Nec sustinuere*, "could not refuse." The nymphs attempt first to stop the progress of the Sabines by pouring forth cold water, and, when this did not succeed, they then sent forth hot streams.

140. *Elicuêre*, sc. *e terra*.—*Nondum tamen*, "but not yet." The waters which the nymphs caused to issue from the earth between the Sabines and the doors of the temple of Janus, so long as they remained cold, did not prevent the enemy's approach. They next apply heat to these waters.

147. *Gemini postes*, sc. *templi Jani*.

148. *Permissa*, "granted," i. e. opened, sc. *a Junone*.

149. *Martius*, i. e. *Romanus*. Romulus, the founder of the nation, was the son of Mars.

151. *Obtulit*, sc. *Sabinis*, "brought against them."

152. *Suis*, "with its own."—*Generique—soceri*. The Romans had seized and married the daughters of the Sabines.

153. *In ultima*, "to the last extremity."

155. *Tatiumque accedere regno*. By the conditions of the peace, Tatius, the king of the Sabines, was to reign jointly with Romulus. He was slain at Lavinium after a joint reign of four years.

156. *Æquatæ*, "made equal."

158. *Talibus*, sc. *dictis*.

159. *Fundamine magno*, "a broad foundation."

160. *Res Romana*, "the Roman state."—*Nec præside pendet ab uno*, "and depends not upon a single ruler." Its government was now established and not dependent on the life of one man.

161. *Nepoti*, sc. *Romulo, filio Martis, et nepote Jovis*.

162. *Solvere* depends on *tempus*. Gr. § 270, R. 1.—*Ablatum*, sc. *eum*, i. e. *nepotem tuum*.

164. *Memoro*, seems to be here used in the sense of *recordor*.

165. *Cærula cœli*, instead of *cærulum cœlum*. Gr. § 205, R. 9.

166. *Verborum summa tuorum*, "all your words."

169. *Sensit*, sc. *Gradivus*, in line 171, i. e. *Mars*—*Signa rapinæ*, i. e. of the carrying away of Romulus to heaven.

172. *Increpuit*, "urged (them) for-

ward."—*Pronum per aĕra*, instead of *pronus per aĕra*.

174. *Suo jam*, "now his own." After the death of Tatius the Sabines were subject to Romulus alone.

177. *Intabescere*. The poets represent the leaden bullet as sometimes thrown by the sling with such velocity, as to melt in the air.

178. *Pulvinaribus*, "the sacred couches."

180. *Conjux*, sc. *Hersilia*, *conjux Romuli*.

181. *Limite curvo*, i. e. *arcu plurio*.

182. *Vacuæ*, i. e. *viduæ*.

193. *Liquet* (*te*) *esse Deam*.

194. *Quæ si modo* (*me*) *posse videre*.

195. *Cœlum* (*me*) *aspectasse fatebor*.

196. *Romuleos colles*, i. e. *Quirinalem collem*.

199. *Cessit*, "vanished."

202. *Junxta Quirino*. Hora and Quirinus were worshipped in the same temple.

BOOK XV.

After the death of Romulus, the eyes of the Roman people were turned to Numa Pompilius as his successor. He was a man of peaceful and studious habits and greatly addicted to the study of philosophy. In prosecution of this study he is here represented as leaving his native Sabine country and traveling to Crotona, where Pythagoras had recently introduced the peculiar tenets of that system of philosophy, which has since been called after his name. In reality, however, the coming of Pythagoras to Italy appears to have been at a later period.

1. *Vir fuit hic, ortu Samius*, sc. Pythagoras. Pythagoras was a native of Samos, but travelled into Egypt and other foreign countries in quest of knowledge. Returning to Samos, and finding the government in the hands of the tyrant Polycrates, he left his native country and took up his residence at Crotona, in the south of Italy.—*Hic*, i. e. at Crotona.

2. *Dominos*, sc. *Polycratem*, the plural for the singular.

4. *Deos adiit*, "he approached the gods," i. e. he studied their nature.

6. *Cumque perspexerat*. *Cum* in narration is here joined with the pluperfect indicative. See Gr. § 263, R. 2.

7. *In medium*, "for the public good."—*Silentum*, sc. *discipulorum* The disciples of Pythagoras were first required to pass two, or as some say five years in silence.

8. *Dict qua mirantum*. *Mirantum* is connected to *silentum*. In such admiration with his disciples was every thing which fell from the lips of Pythagoras, that it was considered by them a sufficient proof

of any assertion to be able to say, "*αὐτὸς ἔφη, ipse dixit*," meaning by *ipse*, Pythagoras.

9. *Quid natura*, sc. *esset*.

14. *Arcuit*, "forbade."—*Talibus verbis*, "in language like the following."

16. *Corpora*, sc. *vestra*, "yourselves."

19. *Sunt, quæ*, i. e. *sunt herbæ quæ*.

20. *Lacteus humor*, i. e. by periphrasis, "milk." Gr. § 323, 2, (4.)

21. *Redolentia florem*. Gr. § 232, (2.)

24. *Nec tamen*, "and yet not."

34. *Cyclopum*. The Cyclops are said to have eaten even human flesh.

36. *Malè morati*, "ill constituted."

37. *Cui fecimus Aurea nomen*. See note on Book I, l. 169.

44. *Non utilis*, by litotes. Gr. § 324, 9, for *perniciosus*.—*Auctor*, "innovator, contriver."

45. *Victibus*, sc. *his*, "this kind of food," viz. *fetibus arboreis et herbis*.—*Invidit*, "was dissatisfied with, disliked." The phrase, *victibus invidit*, is however a difficult one, and has been variously interpreted. —*Quisquis fuit ille, virorum*. Some omit the comma after *ille*, thus connecting *virorum* with *quisquis*. *Virorum*, if it is the true reading, is used instead of *hominum*.

46. *Corporeas*, i. e. *carneas*.

47. *Primâque*, instead of *primùmque* with the verb. Gr. § 205, R. 15.

48. *Putem*, "I should imagine."

49. *Idque satis fuerat*. Gr. § 259, R. 3.

50. *Corpora petentia*, i. e. *animalia petentia*.—*Salvâ pietate*, "consistently with duty."

54. *Eruerit*. Gr. § 266, 3.

63. *Immemor*, "ungrateful."—*Demum*, "indeed."

67. *Dederat*, "had produced."

68. *Nec satis est*, sc. *id*.—*Quòd*. Gr. § 273, 6.

73. *Precantem*, "the suppliant."

74. *Imponi inter cornua fruges*, a handful of corn or meal mixed with salt was sprinkled between the horns of the victim.

76. *In liquidâ prævisos forsitan undâ*. Allusion is made to basins of water employed in the sacrifices, and from which the image of the knife is supposed to be reflected.

78. *Inspiciunt*, sc. *haruspices*.

80. *Vesci*, sc. *vetitis cibis*, i. e. *carne animalium*.

84. *Ora*, sc. *mea*.—*Sequar*, "I will obey."

85. *Delphosque meos*, "my Delphi," i. e. my inspired doctrines.

86. *Æthera*, i. e. *cælum*, i. e. divine doctrines. The meaning of these two clauses, *Delphos meos* and *ipsum cælum*, is explained by the following, *augustæ reserabo oracula mentis*. The mind is called *augusta* on account of its divine nature.

88. *Juvat*, sc. *me*.

96. *Materiem vatum*, the poets' theme.—*Falsi*, "fictitious, fabulous."

97. *Vestustas*, "old age."

98. *Non ulla putetis*, i. e. *ne putetis corpora ulla mala posse pati*.

102. *Panthoïdes*, i. e. *filius Panthoï*. —*Euphorbus* was a Trojan slain by Menelaus. Pythagoras professed to remember that he himself had once been Euphorbus, and, to prove the truth of this assertion, he declared that a shield, then hanging in the temple of Juno

in Argos, was the identical shield borne by him, as Euphorbus, at the siege of Troy.

105. *Abantès*, "of Abas." Abas was an ancient king of Argos.

117. *Et quoniam magno feror æquore*, "and since I am sailing upon the wide ocean;" i. e. since I have launched into the depths of my philosophy," (I will proceed to lay open other principles pertaining to it.) He had already explained the doctrine of metempsychosis, he now proceeds to speak of the perpetual changes which all things in the universe undergo.

118. *Perstet*, "is constant." Gr. § 264, 3d clause.

119. *Omnisque vagans formatur imago*, "and every appearance is made (i. e. is) changeable."

120. *Ipsa tempora*, "time itself." Gr. § 98.

121. *Consistere*, "stand still."

122. *Levis*, "fleeting."

125. *Nam quod*, sc. *tempus*.—*Relictum est*, "has been left behind."

127. *Emersas*, "having come forth." (sc. *e mari*.)—*Tendere*, "direct their course."

128. *Hoc*, i. e. this which we now see.

130. *Exit*, "comes forth," sc. *e mari*.

133. *Ipse dei clypeus*. The disc of the sun is here called the shield of Phœbus.

140. *In species succedere quatuor annum*, "that the year advances successively into four forms," i. e. passes successively through four forms, or seasons.

141. *Peragentem imitamina*, "resembling."

142. *Tener*, sc. *annus*.—*Lactens*, "a nurseling."

154. *Suos capillos*, by synecdoche. Gr. § 234, II. for *suis capillis*. § 251.

155. *Nostra ipsorum*. Gr. § 205, R. 13.

165. *Milon*, or *Milo*, was a celebrated wrestler of Crotona, who is said to have wept when he observed the effects of old age in depriving his limbs of their pristine strength.

169. *Tyndaris*, i. e. Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus.—*Bis rapta*. Helen, on account of her exceeding beauty, was, early in life, carried off by Theseus, and afterwards by Paris.

171. *Destruitis*. Gr. § 209, R. 12, (7.)

173. *Ne tamen*, etc. i. e. not to wander from my purpose.—*Oblitis tendere*. Gr. § 271, 3d clause.

176. *Nos*, "let us." *Nos* is nominative to *sinamus*.

179. *Quæ possint*. Gr. § 264, 1.

180. *Junctorum*, "of those united." —*Aliquo fœdere*, "by some tie."

181. *Certè*, "at least."

182. *Thyestès mensis*. Atreus slew the son of his brother Thyestes in revenge for an injury which he had received from him, and caused Thyestes to eat a part of the body in a banquet prepared for him.

183. *Quàm malè consuescit*, "how evil a habit he acquires."

189. *Ad plenum facinus*, i. e. to murder.—*Quò*, "to what!"

191. *Arma*, "a defence."

195. *Formidatis pinnis*. Cords, to which were attached feathers of various colors, were fastened in

such a manner as to cause the deer, who were frightened by them, to rush into the nets.

198. *Epulis*, sc. *ejusmodi.*—*Congrua*, sc. *hominibus.*

199. *Cæsar.* After the death of Julius Cæsar, a comet, according to Suctonius, was seen for seven successive days, rising about the eleventh hour. This, as the same author further informs us, was believed to be the soul of Cæsar received into heaven. In the following account of his apotheosis, his principal exploits and those of Augustus, his successor, are enumerated.—*Marte togâque*, in war and in peace. Gr. § 324, 2.

201. *Properata gloria rerum*, "the rapidly achieved glory of his exploits."

203. *Sua progenies.* Allusion is here made to Augustus Cæsar, the adopted son of Julius and grandson of his sister Julia.

204. *Exstitit*, "became."

205. *Scilicet*, "forsooth;" this is used ironically.—*Æquoreos*, "sea-girt."

209. *Nominibus.* Gr. § 98.

211. *Genuisse*, or rather *adoptasse.*

213. *Hic*, sc. *Augustus.*

214. *Ille*, sc. *Julius.*

215. *Æneæ genetrix*, sc. *Venus.*

216. *Pontifici*, sc. *J. Cæsari, qui Vestæ pontifix erat.*

218. *Mole*, "effort."

220. *De Dardanio Iulo.* The Julian family claimed to derive their origin from Iulus, the son of Æneas.

221. *Justis*, "reasonable."

222. *Calydonia.* Calydon was the principal city of Ætolia. See note, book XIV, l. 17.—*Vulneret.* Gr. § 264, 10. In the Trojan war Diomed, the son of Tydeus, wounded Venus in the wrist with a spear.—*Modò—nunc*, "at one time—at another"

223. *Confundant*, "disturb, overwhelm."

224. *Natum*, sc. *Æneam.*

225. *Sedesque intrare silentum.* See book XIV, l. 74, and note.

227. *Cum Junone.* Turnus was instigated by Juno to take up arms.

228. *Timor hic*, i. e. the apprehension which she felt for Cæsar.

234. *Veterum sororum*, i. e. *Parcarum.*

235. *Signa.* Other ancient authors have spoken of the prodigies which preceded the death of Cæsar.

238. *Nefas*, sc. *cædem Cæsaris.*—*Phœbi quoque tristis imago.* Pliny relates that the sun was paler than usual all that year.

240. *Faces*, "meteors."—*Mediis sub astris*, "amidst the stars." Gr. § 205, R. 17.

242. *Vultum.* Gr. § 234, II.

243. *Lunares currus*, "the lunar chariot," i. e. simply the moon.

245. *Ebur*, by metonymy for *statuæ eburneæ.* In a moist state of the atmosphere, when drops of water were condensed upon ivory and other similar substances, they were said to weep.

246. *Auditi*, sc. *esse.*

247. *Litat*, "affords a favorable omen."

248. *Caput in extis*, i. e. *caput extorum*, "the head of the entrails," or upper rounded part of the liver, which was particularly regarded by the soothsayers.

254. *Templum*, i. e. *Curiam.* The

senate house was called a *templum* because it had been consecrated.

257. *Condere*, sc. *Cæsarem*.

258. *Atridæ*, i. e. *Menelao*. In single combat before Troy between Paris and Menelaus, the former was vanquished and would have been slain, had not Venus concealed him in a cloud. In the same manner she preserved Æneas, when about to be slain by Diomed.

260. *Hanc genitor*, sc. *alloquitur*. *Genitor*, sc. *Jupiter*.

261. *Intres licet*. Gr. § 262, R. 4.—*Sororum trium*, sc. *Parcarum*.

262. *Molimine vasto*, "of vast labor." Gr. § 211, R. 6.

263. *Tabularia*, "the registry or archives," i. e. the place where the records of the decrees of fate are kept.

264. *Concursum cæli*, i. e. thunder.

272. *Facies*, "will cause."—*Naturaque suus*, i. e. Augustus.—*Suus*, for *ejus*, which, if used would have rendered *qui* ambiguous.—*Nominis*, sc. *Cæsaris*.

274. *Suos*, "favorable."

276. *Mutinæ*. A successful battle was fought at this place by Augustus and the consuls, Hirtius and Pansa against M. Antonius.—*Pharsalia*. Augustus fought no battle at Pharsalia, which was the scene of the decisive battle between Julius Cæsar and Pompey; but by a poetical license Augustus is represented as fighting there, because the battle between his and M. Antony's forces on the one hand and those of Brutus and Cassius on the other, was fought in this region, though at a place somewhat remote, viz. at Philippi in Macedonia.

277. *Æmathiâ*, "Emathian," here denotes in general the Macedonian and Thessalian country.—*Iterum*, "a second time." The first slaughter here called Emathian, is that of Pharsalia, the second that of Philippi.

278. *Magnum nomen*. The great name here meant is that of Pompey, whose son Sextus was vanquished by Augustus in a naval engagement near Sicily.

279. *Romani ducis*, sc. M. Antony.—*Conjux Ægyptiaca*, sc. Cleopatra.—*Tædæ non bene fisa*. Cleopatra had hoped by means of her marriage with Antony to become queen of Rome, and afterwards betrayed Antony in the hope of accomplishing her plans by gaining the affections of Augustus. Failing in this she destroyed herself by means of the bite of an asp.

281. *Capitolia* for *capitolium*, and this for Rome.—*Nostra*. The capitol was dedicated to Jupiter.—*Canopo*. Canopus is a town of Egypt.

282. *Barbariem*, "the barbarous countries;" i. e. inhabited by others than the Greeks and Romans.—*Ab utroque oceano*, i. e. *orientali et occidentali*.

283. *Numerem*, "should I particularize."—*Habitabile*, i. e. *habitabilem locum*.

284. *Sustinet*, "contains."—*Hujus*, i. e. *Augusti*.—*Illi*, i. e. *Augusto*.

286. *Auctor*, "legislator."

289. *Prolem sanctâ de conjuge natam*. Tiberius is here meant, the son, by a previous marriage, of Livia, the wife of Augustus.

291. *Similes æquaverit annos*. Julius

Cæsar was but fifty-six years old when assassinated; it seems therefore not to be a prediction of a very long life to Augustus.

292. *Cognata*, "kindred," Romulus and Julius Cæsar having been previously removed to heaven.

293. *Hanc animam*, sc. *Julii Cæsaris*.

294. *Jubar*, "a beam of light, a star."

295. *Ab excelsâ æde*, i. e. *ab cælo*.

303. *Nati*, i. e. *Augusti Cæsaris*.—*Videns*, sc. *stella*, i. e. *anima Julii Cæsaris*.

305. *Hic*, sc. *Augustus*.

307. *Unâ in parte*, "in one point."

310. *Ipsos*, "themselves," viz. Julius and Augustus.

312. *Mundi triformis*, i. e. the world. See note on book XII, l. 2.

314. *Di, Æneæ comites*. These are the Penates or household gods, rescued by Æneas, and under whose protection he escaped from amidst the hostile arms and fires of Troy, on the night in which that city was destroyed.

317. *Cæsareos inter Penates*. The temple of Vesta was near the palace of the Cæsars on the Palatine hill, as was also that of Apollo.

320. *Alios*, sc. *deos*.—*Fas*, sc. *est*.

322. *Caput augustum*, i. e. Augustus.—*Quem temperat*, etc. The order is, *Orbe relicto, quem temperat*.

326. *Cum volet*, etc. The order is, *Illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi, cùm volet*.—*Nil jus*, i. e. *nullum jus*. *Nil*. Gr. § 234, II.

328. *Parte tamen meliore mei*. Gr. § 250.

NOTES

ON THE

EXTRACTS FROM OVID'S HEROIDES.

EPISTLE OF DEJANIRA TO HERCULES.

THIS epistle is feigned to have been written by Dejanira, on receiving the tidings that her husband Hercules was returning from Æchalia, accompanied by Iole, for whom he had conceived a violent attachment. She strives to convince him of his inconsistency in permitting himself, after all his great exploits, to become the slave of a lawless and inordinate passion, and for this purpose briefly alludes to many of his most illustrious deeds. Respecting Dejanira, and the exploits and death of Hercules, see the extracts from the ninth book of the Metamorphoses and the notes.

1. *Œchaliam*, "Œchalia," a town of Eubœa, where Eurytus, the father of Iole, was king. This town was taken by Hercules.—*Titulis*, "honors."
2. *Victorem*, sc. *Herculem*.—*Victæ*, sc. *Iolæ*. *Victorem victæ*. Gr. § 324, 25.
4. *Decolor*, "inconsistent with your former reputation," i. e. evil.—*Factis inficianda tuis*, "to be disowned by your deeds," i. e. of which your deeds may be ashamed. *Factis tuis* by personification. Gr. § 324, 34.
6. *Seriesque immensa laborum* i. e. the labors imposed by Eurystheus.—*Fregerit*. Gr. § 266, 2.—*Iolen imposuisse*, depends on *fama pervenit*. Gr. § 272.
7. *Juno*. The labors and sufferings of Hercules were owing to the hatred of Juno.
8. *Colla*, sc. *tua*.
9. *Vindicibus viribus*, sc. *tuis*.
10. *Quà*, i. e. *quacunque*.
11. *Si tibi pax terræ* (sc. *debet*,) the peace of the land (owes itself, i. e.) is owing to you.
12. *Solis utramque domum*, i. e. the east and the west. So, "*sub utroque Phœbo*." 1 Met. 338.
13. *Quod te laturum est*. This alludes to the future reception of

Hercules into heaven.—*Cælum prior ipse tulisti.* This has reference to the relief said to have been afforded by Hercules to Atlas, in supporting the heavens upon his shoulder. See the following line and also Met. 9, 61, and note.

14. *Supposito*, "substituted."

15. *Notitia*, "publicity."—*Pudori*, "disgrace."

21. *Stheneletus hostis*, i. e. Eurystheus the son of Sthenelus.

26. *Illo*, sc. *collo*.

27. *Non puduit*, sc. *te*.

29. *Pestis Nemæa*, i. e. the Nemean lion, whose skin was afterwards worn by Hercules. Met. IX, l. 60, and note.

32. *Populus alba*, "the white poplar," a tree sacred to Hercules.

33. *Mæonia*, "Mæonian or Lydian." In this line, and in most of the subsequent ones to the 85th, reference is made to the abject servitude of Hercules to Omphale, queen of Lydia. While a slave to her, he is said to have laid aside his arms and lion's skin, to have dressed himself in female attire, and, in obedience to the queen's command, to have employed himself in spinning.

34. *Dedecuisse*. Gr. § 239, R. 3, 2d clause.

35. *Diomedis*. This Diomed was a king of Thrace, who, as it is said, was accustomed to feed his horses upon the flesh of such foreigners as happened to be found in his country. He was vanquished by Hercules and condemned to be devoured by his own horses. See Met. 9, 51.

37. *Busiris*. A king of Egypt who sacrificed to Jupiter all strangers found in his kingdom, and who was at last slain by Hercules.

38. *Victor*, sc. *tu*, "you though victorious."—*Huic victo*. Gr. § 225, III.—*Eras*, "you would have been." Gr. § 259, R. 4.

39. *Antæus*, a giant, the son of Neptune and Terra. When struck to the ground by Hercules, he recovered his strength by contact with his mother earth, but was at length lifted from the ground and strangled by Hercules.—*Collo*, sc. *tuo*.

46. *Æqua*. The yarn which slaves were required to return to their mistress was to correspond in weight to the wool delivered to them.

51. *Eximias pompas*, "splendid processions."—*Præconia summa*, "the loud heralding."—*Triumphi*, sc. *tui*.

54. *Involuisse*, instead of *involvisse*, by diæresis. Gr. § 306, 2.—*Manum*, sc. *tuam*.

56. *Incubet*. Two constructions, the infinitive with the accusative, and the subjunctive with *ut*, follow *narrabas*.

57. *Tibi* depends on *tacentur*. Gr. § 226, II.—*Penatibus*, i. e. *domibus*.—*Ora*, "the heads," i. e. of those strangers who had been slain by the Thracian Diomed as food for his horses, and whose heads were suspended upon the walls of his palace.

59. *Prodigiumque triplex*, sc. *non tacetur?* which is to be supplied with the subsequent nominatives. Geryon is said to have had three bodies and three heads.—*Armenti dives Iberi*. Gr. § 213.

60. *In tribus unus erat*, "the three constituted but one."

61. *Totidem*, i. e. three.

62. *Angue*, the singular for the plural.—*Minante*, "projecting from."

63. *Serpens*, i. e. *Hydra Lernæa*. See above, 9 Met. l. 55, and note.

64. *Ipsa*, "itself," i. e. in itself, of itself.

65. *Quique inter lævumque latus*, i. e. *et ille qui*, etc. Reference is made to the mode in which Antæus was slain. See above, l. 39, note.

67. *Malè confisum pedibus*. The Centaurs, who inhabited Thessaly, are here meant.

69. *Sidonio*, "purple."

71. *Iardanis*, i. e. Omphale, the daughter of Iardanus.

72. *Nota tropæa*, i. e. the lion's skin, the poisoned arrows, etc.

74. *Quod*. Gr. § 206, (13.)

75. *Illi procedit*, "accrues to her, goes to her benefit."—*Rerum*, "deeds, exploits."—*Mensura*, "the measure, the extent, the magnitude."

76. *Cede bonis*, i. e. *e bonis*, "give up your possessions."

77. *Costas exuta*, instead of *costis exuta*. Gr. § 251, R. 2, and § 323, 3, (3.)

78. *Molle latus*, sc. *Omphales*.

82. *Ferre apta*. Gr. § 270, R. 1.

85. *Sed quid ego hæc refero*. While still employed in writing this letter, Dejanira hears of the fatal effect of the garment of Nessus sent by her to her husband, and closes the epistle with despairing lamentations.

86. *Tabe*, "by the infection."—*Perire*, "was dying."

89. *Œtâ*. This mountain was the scene of the last sufferings and death of Hercules.

91. *Si quid adhuc habeo facti*, "if heretofore I have done any thing."—*Cur*, "on account of which."

93. *Meleagre*. Meleager and Tydeus were brothers of Dejanira, and sons of Œneus and Althæa. Meleager had distinguished himself by his bravery in the slaughter of the Calydonian boar.

95. *Devota domus*, sc. *Œnei*, *patris Detaniræ*.—*Agrios*. Agrius, the brother of Œneus deprived the latter of his throne after the death of Meleager and the exile of Tydeus.

96. *Œnea desertum*. The children of Œneus were all either dead or absent, and his wife Althæa stung with remorse at the death of Meleager, had terminated her own life.

97. *Exulat Tydeus*. Tydeus, the brother of Dejanira, had left his country on account of an accidental homicide which he had committed, and had fled to Argos.

98. *Alter*, sc. *Meleager*.—*Fatali vivus in igne fuit*. When the fatal fire-brand, on the preservation of which the life of Meleager depended, had been thrown into the fire by his enraged mother, Meleager was at the same time consumed by an internal fire.—*Absens flammâ Meleagros in illâ Uritur, et cæcis torreri viscera sentit Ignibus*. Met. VIII. l. 515.

99. *Mater*. When Althæa, the mother of Meleager, heard that he was dead, she put an end to her own life.

101. *Lecti*, sc. *genialis*, by metony-

my for *conjugii*, "marriage."
102. *Fatis*, "death."
103. *Percussus arundine pectus*. Gr. § 234, II.
108. *Patriæ frater adempte tuæ*, i. e. Tydeus, who was in exile.
110. *O possis!* sc. *esse meus vir.*—*Puer Hylle*. Hyllus was the son of Dejanira and Hercules.

EPISTLE OF MEDEA TO JASON.

The story of Medea and Jason, previous to their arrival and settlement in Thessaly, may be found in the preceding extracts from the beginning of the seventh book of the Metamorphoses. Some years after these events, Jason, forgetful of his obligations to Medea, divorced her, for the purpose of marrying Creusa, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. Medea, indignant at the wrongs she had suffered, pens the following letter, in which she reminds Jason of her own sacrifices for his sake, and of his perfidy; and closes with hints of the vengeance which awaits him unless her wrongs are redressed.

1. *At*. This particle marks the indignation of the writer.—*Colchorum regina*, i. e. although queen of the Colchians.—*Tibi vacavi*, "I devoted myself to you and to your interests."
2. *Ars mea*, "my skill," i. e. as a sorceress.
3. *Sorores*, i. e. the fates.
4. *Debuerant*, "should," i. e. would that they had.—*Fusos evoluisse meos*, "have wound off my spindle," i. e. had terminated the thread of my life. *Evoluisse*. Gr. § 306, 2.
5. *Bene*, "happily."—*Quidquid vitæ*. Gr. § 212, R. 3.
6. *Fuit*. The subject of *fuit* is *id* understood.
8. *Pelias arbor*. The ship of Pelias, i. e. the Argo, which is called the ship of Pelias because the expedition was undertaken at his suggestion.
9. *Magnetida*, i. e. Thessalian.—*Argo*. Gr. § 69, Exc. 3.
10. *Turba Graia*, i. e. *vos Argonautæ*.
11. *Plus æquo*, "too well."
13. *At*, "but," i. e. instead of becoming the object of my affection and protection, *isset*, "he should have gone," etc.—*Semel—quoniam*, "when once."—*Nova puppis*, "the newly invented ship."—*Arenas*, i. e. *litora*.
14. *Audaces*. These early navigators are called bold, because they first encountered the perils of the deep.
15. *Anhelatos*, sc. *e naribus tauri*.
17. *Semina*, i. e. *dentes draconis*. So. l. 45.

18. *Cultu suo*, i. e. by the men who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by him.

23. *Jussus*, sc. *a Pelia.*—*Inexpertam*, "untried." The Argo was believed to be the first ship.

25. *Hoc*, "such."—*Illic*, "there," sc. at Colchis.—*Nova nupta*, sc. *Creusa.*—*Hic*, "here," sc. at Corinth.

26. *Quàm*, sc. *dives.*—*Dives*, sc. *pater.*

27. *Hic*, sc. *Creon.*—*Ille*, sc. *Æetes.*—*Latus omne*, "all the confines."

28. *Quà*, "where."—*Plaga læva*, "left coast," i. e. the eastern, the face being turned toward the south.

29. *Æeta*, the Latin form of Æetes. Gr. § 45.

30. *Corpora Graia*, i. e. *vos Graii*, "ye Greeks."

33. *Ut vidi, ut perii*, "when I saw you, how was I lost!" i. e. how deeply was I enamoured!—*Notis*, "common, usual."

34. *Pinea tæda.* Torches were burnt before the gods in religious ceremonies.

35. *Trahebant*, "were leading me" to ruin.

39. *Dicitur interea tibi lex*, sc. *ab Æete.*—*Lex*, "the conditions" on which the possession of the golden fleece depended.

43. *Prætenta*, sc. *sunt*, "was spread over:" i. e. their nostrils were overlaid or lined with brass.—*Naribus.* Gr. § 224.

47. *Qui*, sc. *populi.*

49. *Custodis*, sc. *draconis.* See Met. 7, 48—54.—*Succumbere nescia.* Gr. § 270, R. 1.

51. *Omnes*, sc. *vos Græci.*

52. *Deserit*, "deserts," i. e. the table is removed.

53. *Quàm tibi nunc longè*, "how far from you," i. e. of how little avail. Gr. § 228. For the use of an adverb in the predicate with *sum*, see *Sum* in Dict. Sall.

56. *Lingua*, sc. *mea.*

58. *Quanta fuit*, "as long as it lasted," i. e. till dawn.

59. *Segetesque nefandæ*, i. e. the crop of armed men springing from the dragon's teeth.

60. *Pervigil anguis.* See l. 49.

61. *Hinc*, i. e. from my perception of the dangers which awaited you.

62. *Soror.* The sympathy of her sister had been excited in favor of the Argonauts.

63. *Disjectamque comas*, "with disheveled hair." Gr. § 234, II.—*Aversa in ora jacentem*, "lying upon my averted face."

65. *Orat* (*me*,) sc. *soror mea.* Her sister knew her skill in sorcery, and hence applies to her to aid the Minyæ.—*Minyis*, i. e. *Argonautis.*—*Petit altera*, sc. *soror mea.*—*Altera habebit*, sc. *Creusa.* But the meaning of this passage is not clear, and perhaps the text is unsound.

69. *Delubra* for *delubrum.*

70. *Dea*, i. e. *statua deæ.*

71. *Exciderint*, "has been lost."—*Loca* for *locus.*

78. *Per genus*, sc. *tuum.*—*Numen cuncta videntis avi*, i. e. *Solis.* Æetes, the father of Medea, and his sister Circe, were the children of the sun

80. *Alios*, "other" than the sun and moon.—*Gens ista. Ista* is here used in its forensic sense, i. e. *ista tua gens*, this nation to which you

belong, i. e. the Colchians.

82. *Meritis*, sc. *tuis*, "by your favors."

83. *Virum*, i. e. *maritum*.

84. *Sed mihi tam faciles unde meosque deos*. Supply some verb, as *sperem*, *habeam*, or the like: "but whence can I expect gods so kind, so favorable to me?"

86. *Nupta*, "a wife."

88. *Et dea*, sc. *Diana*. See lines 69—71.

89. *Hæc*, sc. *verba*.—*Quota pars*, "how small a part."

93. *Inadusto corpore*. The order is *tu inadusto corpore et jungis æripedes tauros, et*, etc. *Inadusto corpore*, "unburnt."

100. *Strictas*, "clinched," i. e. grasping a weapon.

103. *Dotis*, sc. *Creusæ*.

104. *Maris gemini aquas*, i. e. the waters of the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs. See note on Met. V, 245.

105. *Illa ego*, "I, the very person."—*Sum facta*, "have become."

106. *Nocens*, "guilty," or a guilty person.

107. *Lumina*, sc. *draconis*.

108. *Vellera*, sc. *aurea*.

110. *Munus tuli*, "I obtained as my reward."—*In exilio quod licet esse*, sc. *mihi*, "to be permitted to go into exile."

111. *Germane*. Her brother's name was Absyrtus.

112. *Litera*, in the singular, in the sense of an epistle, is seldom found even in poetry.

113. *Quod facere ausa mea est*. Medea refers to her tearing in pieces her brother Absyrtus and scattering his limbs in her flight, for the purpose of retarding her father's pursuit.

114. *Dilaceranda fui*, "must have been torn in pieces."

115. *Post illa*, i. e. after the bold crimes, committed by me against my father and brother.

116. *Femina*, "though a woman." The boldness of him who trusts himself to the sea is again alluded to.

119. *Complexos*, sc. *nos*.—*Symplegades*. This is the name of two islands supposed by the ancients to be floating about in the Black Sea, which were said sometimes to dash against each other; and between which the Argo had to pass.

120. *Nostra*, i. e. *mea*.

121. *Scylla*. See Dict. and Virgil, Æn. III, 425.

122. *Debuit ingratis Scylla nocere viris*. Ovid appears to confound the story of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, with that of Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, who was slighted by Minos after she had rendered him an important service.

123. *Quæque*, i. e. *et Charybdis quæ*, etc.

124. *Supposuisset*. This depends on *utinam*.

127. *Quid referam Peliæ natas*. The daughters of Pelias having witnessed the power of Medea in restoring youth to Æson, the father of Jason, (see Met. VII, 61—113,) requested her to perform the same service to their father. She, to avenge the injuries of Pelias to Jason, directed them to kill their father, to cut his body in pieces, and to boil it in a caldron contain-

ing a preparation which, she pretended, had the desired power. With these directions they complied, and thus terminated the life of their father.

131. *Sua*, "suitable." *Sua* refers to *dolori*.

132. *Cede domo*. This is a form of divorce.

135. *Hymen*, "a nuptial song." The penult of this word is here long, but is usually short.

141. *Hymenæe, frequentant*, i. e. they repeat this word *Hymenæe;* the vocative *Hymenæe* thus becomes the object of *frequentant*.

142. *Hoc mihi pejùs erat*, "the worse it was with me, the more wretched I was."

143. *Diversi*, "retiring to different places, apart."

147. *Pueris*, i. e. *filiis*, sc. *meis*.—*Jussus*, so. *a me*. *Jussus, studioque videndi*. Each of these phrases here denotes a cause, and they are therefore properly connected. Gr. § 278.

148. *Limina prima*, "the lower or outer threshold or door-step."

155. *Laniata capillos*. Gr. § 234, II.

156. *Injiceremque manus*, sc. *in Jasonem*.

159. *Deseror—conjuge*. Gr. § 248, R. 3.

162. *Minora*, "more humble."

169. *Per avitæ lumina flammæ*, i. e. *per solis lumen*. See note, l. 78.

192. *Adde fidem dictis*, "fulfil your promises."

197. *Numeravimus*, "I paid it."

202. *Sisyphias*, "of Sisyphus." Sisyphus was an ancient king of Corinth.

205. *Quos equidem actutum*. *Quos* refers to *nuptam, socerum* and *tu*, to all of whom she was about to menace vengeance, but interrupts herself.

209. *Viderit ista deus*, "let that god look to this."

In executing the threats with which Medea closes her letter, she is said to have consumed the royal palace at Corinth, and with it Creon and his daughter Creusa, and to have slain the two sons of Jason before the eyes of their father.

SCANNING EXERCISES.

HEXAMETER VERSE.

THE Metamorphoses of Ovid, like most other Latin poems of considerable length, consist of hexameter or heroic verses. This measure admits feet of two kinds only, the dactyl and the spondee. Of the six feet into which each line is divided, the fifth is regularly a dactyl, the sixth a spondee, and the remaining four either dactyls or spondees. See Gr. § 310, I, with the whole of which, together with the sections on prosody from § 282 to § 310, the student should be in a good degree familiar, before he commences these exercises.

The following lines are intended as examples of the division of hexameter lines into the feet of which they are composed, and of the method of proving the quantity of each syllable composing a foot.

1. Īn nŏvă | fĕrt ănĭ- | mūs mū- | tātās | dĭcĕrĕ | fōrmās.

In is naturally short, § 299, 1; but is here made long by position, § 283, IV, and Remark.

nŏvă,—nŏ is short, § 291, 29, Exc.—*vă* is short, § 294, 1.

fĕrt, is naturally short, § 291, 21, but is here long by position, § 283, IV.

ănĭmūs,—ăn is short by authority § 282, 4,—*ĭ* is short, § 291, 14,—*mūs* is naturally short, § 301, but is here long by position, § 283, IV.

mūtātās,—mū is long by authority, § 282, 4,—*tā* is long, § 290,—*tās* is long, § 300.

dĭcĕrĕ,—dĭc is long by authority, § 282, 4,—*ĕ* is short, § 290, Exc. 1,—*rĕ* is short, § 295.

fōrmās,—fōr is long by position, § 283, IV,—*mās* is long, § 300.

2. Cōrpŏră. | Dī, cēp- | tīs, nām | vōs mū- | tāstĭs ĕt | īllās.

Cōrpŏră,—cōr, § 283, IV,—*pŏ*, § 287, 1st Exc. in *O.*,—*ră*, § 294, 1.

Dī is long by *crasis*, § 283, III, and § 306, (5.)

cæptīs,—cæp, § 283, II,—*tīs*, § 301, Exc. 1.
nām, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.
vōs, § 300.
mūtāstīs,—mū is long by authority, § 282, 4,—*tās*, (i. e. *tāvīs*, § 162, 7,) § 290,—*tīs*, § 301.
ĕt, § 299, 1.
illūs,—il, § 283, IV,—*lās*, § 300.

3. Ādspī- | rātĕ mĕ- | ĭs ; prī- | māqu(*e*) ăb ŏ- | rĭgĭnĕ | mūndī.
ādspīrātĕ,—ād, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV,—*spī*, § 291, 21,—*rā*, § 290,—*tĕ*, § 295.
mĕĭs,—mĕ, § 283, I,—*ĭs* § 301, Exc. 1.
prīmā,—prī, § 291, 14, Exc.—*mā*, § 294, 1, Exc.
quĕ, § 295, but the *ĕ* is elided before a vowel by *synalœpha*, § 305, 1.
ăb, § 299, 1.
ŏrĭgĭnĕ,—ŏ is short as a derivative from *ŏrĭŏr*, § 284,—*rĭg*, § 291, 8,—*ĭ*, § 267, 3,—*nĕ*, § 295.
mūndī,—mūn, § 283, IV,—*dī*, § 296.

4. Ād mĕă | pērpĕtŭ- | ūm dē- | dūcĭtĕ | tēmpŏră | cārmēn.
ād, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.
mĕă,—mĕ, § 283, I,—*ă*, § 294, 1.
pērpĕtŭūm,—pĕr, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV,—*pĕt* is short, because it is short in *pĕto*, § 285,—*ŭ*, §, 283, I,—*ūm*. § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.
dēdūcĭtĕ,—dē, § 295, Exc. 4, and § 285,—*dū* is long, as being a compound of *dūco*, § 285,—*cĭ*, § 290,—*tĕ*, § 295.
tēmpŏră,—tēm, § 283, IV,—*pŏ*, § 287, 1st Exc. in *O.*—*ră*, § 294, 1.
cārmēn,—cār is naturally short because it is derived from *cāno*, § 284, but is here long, § 283, IV,—*mēn* is naturally short, § 299, 1, but is here long, § 301, Note.

5. Āntĕ mă- | r(*ĕ*) ēt tēr- | rās, ēt, | quōd tĕgĭt | ōmnĭă, | cœlūm.
āntĕ,—ān, § 283, IV,—*tĕ*, § 295.
mārĕ,—mā, § 291, 20, Exc.—*ĕ* is elided by *synalœpha*, § 305, 1.
ēt, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.
tĕrrās,—tĕr, § 283, IV,—*rās*, § 300.
ēt, as above.
quōd, § 283, II, Exc. 2, Rem., and § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.
tĕgĭt,—tĕ, § 282, 4,—*gĭt*, 299, 1.
ōmnĭă,—ōm, § 283, IV,—*nĭ*, § 283, I,—*ă*, § 294, 1.
cœlūm,—cœ, § 283, II,—*lūm*, § 300, 2, and § 301, note.

6. Ūnŭs ĕ- | rāt tō- | tō nā- | tūræ | vŭltŭs ĭn | ōrbĕ.
ūnŭs,—ū, § 291, 18,—*nŭs*, § 301.
ĕrāt—ĕ, § 290, 2d Exc. in E —*rāt*, § 299, 1, and §283, IV.
tōtō,—tō, § 291, 28,—*tō*, § 297, Exc. 2.
nātūræ,—nā is long, as a derivative from *nātūm*, the supine of *nascor*,

§ 284, (for the *a* in *natum*, see § 284, Exc. 1,)—*tŭ*, § 291, 22,—*rē*, § 283, II.

vŭltŭs,—vŭl, § 283, IV,—*tŭs*, 301.

ĭn, § 299, 1.

ōrbĕ,—ōr, § 283, IV,—*bĕ*, § 295, and § 301, note.

7. Quĕm dīx- | ĕrĕ Chă- | ōs; rūdĭs | ĭndī- | gĕstăquĕ | mōlēs.

quĕm, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.

dīxĕrĕ,—dīx is long by derivation from *dīco*, § 284,—*ĕ*, § 290,—*rĕ*, 295.

Chăōs,—chă, § 263, I,—*ōs*, § 300, Exc. 3, and § 283, IV.

rŭdĭs,—rŭ, § 282, 4,—*dĭs*, § 301.

ĭndĭgĕstă,—ĭn, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV,—*dĭ*, § 285, Rem. 2,—*gĕs*, § 283, IV, *tă*, § 294, 1.

quĕ, § 295.

mōlēs,—mō, § 291, 9,—*lēs*, § 300.

8. Nĕc quĭd- | quām, nĭsĭ | pōndŭs ĭn- | ērs; cōn- | gĕstăqu(*e*) ĕ- | ōdĕm.

nĕc, § 299, 3, Exc. and § 283, IV.

quĭdquām,—quĭd, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV,—*quām*, § 300, 2, and § 283, IV.

nĭsĭ,—nĭ, § 285, Rem. 4,—*sĭ*, § 296, Exc. 1.

pōndŭs,—pōn, § 283, IV,—*dŭs*, § 301.

ĭnērs,—ĭn, § 299, 1, and § 285,—*ērs*, § 283, IV.

cōngĕstă,—cōn, (i. e. *com*, § 196, 4,) § 299, 2, and § 283, IV,—*gĕs*, naturally short in *gĕro*, § 291, 21, but made long, § 283, IV,—*tă*, § 294, 1.

quĕ,—ĕ is elided by synalœpha, § 305, 1.

ĕōdĕm,—ĕ, § 283, I,—*ō*, § 297, Exc. 2, and § 285,—*dĕm*, § 299, 2, and § 301, note.

9. Nōn bĕnĕ | jūnctā- | rūm dīs- | cōrdĭă | sēmĭnă | rērūm.

nōn, § 299, Exc. 2.

bĕnĕ,—bĕ is short because derived from *bŏnus*, § 284, (for *bŏnus*, see § 291, 18, Exc.) —*nĕ*, § 295.

jūnctārūm,—jūnc, § 283, IV,—*tā*, § 288,—*rūm*, § 300, 2, and § 283, IV.

dīscōrdĭă,—dīs, § 301, and § 283, IV,—*cōr*, naturally short as derived from *cŏr* the heart, but it is here long by position, § 283, IV,—*dĭ*, § 283, I,—*ă*, § 294, 1.

sēmĭnă,—sēm, § 284, Exc. 7, 1,—*ĭ*, §287, 3,—*nă*, § 294, 1.

rērūm,—rē, § 288,—*rūm*, § 300, 2, and § 301, note.

10. Nūllŭs ăd- | hūc mūn- | dō prǣ- | bēbăt | lūmĭnă | Tītān;

nūllŭs,—nūl, § 283, IV,—*lŭs*, § 301.

ădhūc,—ăd, § 299, 1, and § 285,—*hūc*, § 299, 3.

mūndō,—mūn, § 283, IV,—*dō*, § 297, Exc. 2.

prǣbēbăt,—prǣ, § 283, II,—*bē*, § 290,—*băt*, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.

lūmĭnă,—lū, long by derivation from *lūceo*, § 284,—*mĭ*, § 287, 3,—*nă*, § 294, 1.

Tītān,—Tī, § 282, 4—*tān*, § 299, Exc. 3.

11. Nĕc nŏvă | crĕscĕn- | dō rĕpă- | rābăt | cōrnŭă | Phœ̄bē.

nĕc, § 299, 3, Exc. and § 283, IV.

nŏvă,—nŏ, § 291, 29, Exc.—*vă*, § 295, 1.

crĕscĕndō,—crĕs, § 283, IV,—*cĕn*, § 283, IV,—*dō*, § 297, Exc. 2.

rĕpărābăt,—rĕp, § 255, Rem. 3,—*ă*, § 282, 4,—*rā*, § 290,—*băt*, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.

cōrnŭă,—cōr, § 283, IV,—*nŭ*, § 283, I,—*ă*, § 294, 1.

Phœ̄bē,—Phœ̄, § 283, II,—*bē*, § 295, Exc. 1.

12. Nĕc cīr- | cūmfū- | sō pĕn- | dĕbăt ĭn | ăĕrĕ | tēllūs.

nĕc, see line 11th.

circūmfūsō,—cīr, § 283, IV,—*cūm*, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV,—*fū* is long as compounded of *fūsus*, § 285, and § 284, Exc. 1, and Rem. 2,—*sō*, § 297, Exc. 2.

pĕndĕbăt,—pĕn, § 283, IV,—*dĕ*, § 290,—*băt*, § 299, 1.

ĭn, see line 6th.

ăĕrĕ,—ă, § 283, Exc. 6,—*ĕ*, § 287, 3,—*rĕ*, § 295.

tēllūs,—tēl, § 283, IV,—*lūs*, § 301 and note.

13. Pōndĕrĭ- | būs lĭ- | brātă sŭ- | ĭs : nĕc | brāchĭă | lōngō.

pōndĕrĭbūs,—pōn, § 283, IV,—*dĕr*, § 287, 3,—*ĭ*, § 288,—*būs*, § 301, and § 283, IV.

lĭbrātă,—lĭ, § 282. 4,—*brā*, § 290,—*tă*, § 294, 1.

sŭīs,—sŭ, § 283, I,—*īs*, § 301, Exc. 1.

nĕc,—see line 11th.

brāchĭă,—brā, § 282, 4,—*chĭ*, § 283, I,—*ă*, § 294, 1.

lōngō,—lōn, § 283, IV,—*gō*, 297, Exc. 2.

14. Mārgĭnĕ | tĕrrā- | rūm pŏr- | rĕxĕrăt | Āmphĭ- | trītē.

A spondaic line, § 310, I, 1.

mārgĭnĕ,—mār, § 283, IV,—*gĭ*, § 287, 3,—*nĕ*, § 295.

tĕrrārūm,—tĕr, § 283, IV,—*rā*, § 288,—*rūm*, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.

pŏrrĕxĕrăt,—pŏr, § 283, IV,—*rĕx*, § 283, IV,—*ĕ*, § 290, 2d Exc. in *E*,—*răt*, § 299, 1.

Āmphītrītē,—ām, § 283, IV,—*phī*, § 282, 4,—*trī*, § 282, 4,—*tē*, § 295, Exc. 1.

15. Quăquĕ fū- | ĭt tēl- | lūs, īl- | lĭc ĕt | pōntŭs ĕt | āĕr.

quăquĕ,—quă is long because *quâque* is properly the ablative of *quisque*, § 294, 1, Exc.—*quĕ*, § 295.

fūit,—fū, § 283, I,—*ĭt*, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.

tēllūs,—tēl, § 283, IV,—*lūs*, § 301, Exc. 2. The genitive is *tellūris*, § 287, 1st Exc. in *U*.

īllĭc,—īl, § 283, IV,—*lĭc*, § 299, 3.

ĕt,—see line 5th.

pōntŭs,—pōn. § 283, IV,—*tŭs*, § 301.

ĕt.

āĕr,—ā, § 283, Exc. 6,—*ĕr*, § 299, 1, Exc. 4.

In proving the following lines, as the student may now be presumed to have made himself familiar with the General Rules in § 283, the references to them are omitted.

16. Sīc ĕrăt | ĭnstăbĭ- | lĭs tĕl- | lūs, ĭn- | năbĭlĭs—ūndă.
Sīc, § 299, 3.
ĕrăt,—see line 6th.
ĭnstăbĭlĭs,—*ĭn*,—*stăb*, as a derivative from *stātum*, the supine of *sto*, is short, § 284 and Exc. 1, (2,)—*ĭ*, § 291, 9, Exc.—*lĭs*, § 301.
tĕllūs,—see line 15th.
ĭnnābĭlĭs,—*ĭn*,—*nāb* is from *nātum*, the supine of *no*, § 284,—*ĭ*, § 291, 9, Exc.—*lĭs*, § 301.
ūndă,—*ūn*,—*dă*, § 301, note.

17. Lūcĭs ĕ- | gēns ā- | ēr : nūl- | lī sŭă | fōrmă mă- | nēbāt.
lūcĭs,—*lū*, § 287, 2d Exc. in *U*.—*cĭs*, § 301.
ĕgēns,—*ĕ*, § 282, 4,—*gēns*,—.
āēr,—see line 15th.
nūllī—*nūl*,—*lī*, § 296.
sŭă,—*sŭ*,—*ă*, § 294, 1.
fōrmă,—*fōr*,—*mă*, § 294, 1.
mănēbāt,—*mă*, § 292, 4, Exc.—*nē*, § 290,—*bāt*, § 299, 1, and § 301, note.

18. Ōbstā- | bātqu(*e*) ălĭ- | ĭs ălĭ- | ūd : quĭă | cōrpŏr(*e*) ĭn | ūnō,
ōbstābāt,—*ōb*,—*stā*, § 290,—*bāt*.
qu(e), § 305.
ălĭūs,—*ă*, § 282, 4,—*lĭ*,—*ĭs*, § 301, Exc. 1.
ălĭūd,—*ă*, § 282, 4,—*lĭ*,—*ūd*.
quĭă,—*quĭ*,—*ă*, § 294, 2, Exc.
cōrpŏr(e),—*cōr*,—*pŏ*, § 287, 1st Exc. in *O*.—*re*, § 305, 1.
ĭn, § 299, 1.
ūnō,—*ū*, § 291, 18,—*nō*, § 297, Exc. 2.

19. Frīgĭdă | pūgnā- | bānt călĭ | dĭs, hū- | mēntĭă | sīccīs.
frīgĭdă,—*frīg* is long, as a derivative from *frīgus*, § 284,—*ĭ*, § 291, 7,—*dă*, § 294, 1.
pūgnābānt,—*pūg*,—*nā*, § 290,—*bānt*.
călĭdĭs, | *căl* is short in *căleo*, § 284,—*ĭ*, § 291, 7, | *dĭs*, § 301, Exc. 1.
hūmēntĭă,—*hū*, § 282, 4,—*mēn*,—*tĭ*,—*ă*, § 294, 1.
sīccīs,—*sīc*,—*cīs*, § 301, Exc. 1.

20. Mōllĭă | cūm dū- | rīs, sĭnĕ | pōndĕr(*e*) hă- | bēntĭă—pōndŭs.
mōllĭă,—*mōl*,—*lĭ*,—*ă*, § 294, 1.
cūm, § 299, 2, —.
dūrīs,—*dū*, § 291, 22,—*rīs*, § 301, Exc. 1.
sĭnĕ,—*sĭ*, § 291, 16, Exc.—*nĕ*, § 295.
pōndĕr(e)—*pōn*,—*dĕ*, § 287, 3,—*re*, 305, 1.
hăbēntĭă,—*hă*, § 282, 4,—*bēn*,—*tĭ*,—*ă*, § 294, 1.

pŏndŭs,—pŏn,—dŭs, § 301, note.

21. Hānc Dĕŭs | ĕt mĕlĭ- | ŏr lĭ- | tĕm nā- | tūrā dĭ- | rĕmĭt.

hānc.

Dĕŭs,—Dĕ,—ŭs, § 301.

ĕt,—see line 5th.

mĕlĭŏr,—mĕ, § 282, 4,—*lĭ,—ŏr*, § 299, 1.

lĭtĕm,—lĭ, § 287, 4th Exc. in *I.—tĕm.*

nātūrā,—nā derived from *nātus*, § 284, and Exc. 1,—*tŭ*, § 291, 22,—*rā*, § 294, 1.

dĭrĕmĭt,—dĭr, originally *dĭs*, § 196, 13, and § 301,—*ĕ* by derivation from *ĕmĭt* the perfect of *ĕmo*, § 284, and Exc. 1,—*mĭt*, § 301, note.

22. Nām cœ- | lō tĕr- | rās, ĕt | tĕrrīs | ābscĭdĭt | ūndās.

Nām.

cœlō,—cœ,—lō, § 297, Exc. 2.

tĕrrās,—tĕr,—rās, § 300

ĕt,—see line 5th.

tĕrris,—tĕr,—rĭs, § 301, Exc. 1.

ābscĭdĭt,—ābscĭ derived from *scĭdi*, § 284 and (1.)—*dĭt*, § 299, 1.

ūndās,—ūn,—dās, § 300.

23. Ēt lĭquĭ- | dūm spīs- | sō sē- | crēvĭt ăb | ăĕrĕ | cœlūm.

ĕt,—see line 5th.

lĭquĭdūm,—lĭq derived from *lĭqueo*, § 284,—*uĭ*, § 291, 7,—*dūm.*

spīssō,—spīs,—sō, § 297, Exc. 2.

sēcrēvĭt,—sē, § 285, Rem. 2,—*crē* derived from *crēvi*, the perfect of *cerno*, § 284, and Exc. 1,—*vĭt*, § 299, 1.

ăb, § 299, 1.

ăĕrĕ,—see line 12th.

cœlūm,—see line 5th.

24. Quæ pōst- | qu(*am*) ĕvŏl- | vĭt, cæ- | cōqu(*o*) ĕx- | ēmĭt ă- | cĕrvō.

quæ.

pōstquam,—pōst,—quăm, ăm is cut off by *echthlipsis*, § 301, 2, and the letters *qu* are pronounced with the *ĕ* of *ĕvŏlvĭt.*

ĕvŏlvĭt,—ĕ, § 295, Exc. 4, and § 284,—*vŏl,—vĭt.*

cæcō,—cæ,—cō, § 297, Exc. 2.

quĕ, § 305, 1.

ĕxēmĭt,—ĕx,—ĕ derived from *ēmi*, the perfect of *ĕmo*, § 284, and Exc. 1,—*mĭt*, § 299, 1.

ăcĕrvō,—ă, § 282, 4,—*cĕr,—vō*, § 297, Exc. 2.

25. Dissŏcĭ- | ātă lō- | cis cōn- | cōrdī | pācĕ lĭ- | gāvĭt.

dissŏcĭātă,—dĭs,—sŏ derived from *sŏcius*, § 284,—*cĭ—ā*, § 290,—*tă*, § 294, 1.

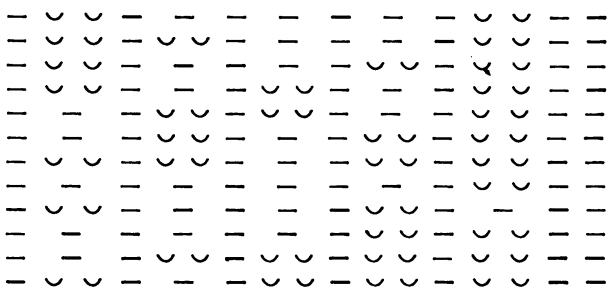
lŏcis,—lŏ, § 282, 4,—*cis*, § 301, Exc. 1.

cōncōrdī,—cōn,—cōr,—dī, § 296.

pācĕ,—pā, § 287, 3,—*cĕ*, § 295.

lĭgāvĭt,—lĭ, § 282, 4,—*gā*, § 290,—*vĭt*, § 301, note.

The preceding twenty-five lines contain but twelve forms or varieties in the arrangement of dactyls and spondees. Besides these, other forms are found in the subsequent parts of the poem. The following are the forms exhibited in the preceding lines, of which the first occurs five times, the second and third four times each, the fourth three times, the fifth twice, and each of the others once only.



OF THE CÆSURA OF THE FOOT AND OF THE RHYTHM.

An examination of the preceding lines will show, that in the number and distribution of the cæsuras there is great variety. In the first line, e. g. there are three cæsuras of the foot, viz. in the first, second and third feet, each of which is likewise a cæsura of the rhythm. § 309. In the second line are four cæsuras of the foot, viz. in the second, third, fourth and fifth feet, all of which, except that in the fifth foot, are likewise cæsuras of the rhythm. A cæsura of the kind found in the fifth foot of this line is sometimes called the *feminine*, or the *trochaic* cæsura. See Gr. § 310, N. 1. In the 21st line are five cæsuras of the foot, of which the first four are likewise cæsuras of the rhythm.

OF THE CÆSURAL PAUSE.

The cæsural pause in twenty of the preceding lines, is that which is denominated the *heroic cæsura*, § 310, 4; and in each of these cases coincides with the cæsura of the foot and of the rhythm in the third foot. In the 8th, 13th, 16th, 18th, and 19th lines, the pause occurs after the arsis of the fourth foot, although in each of these lines a cæsura of the foot occurs in the third foot. § 310, 5. See § 310, N. 2.

ELEGIAC VERSE.

The Epistles of Ovid, and many of his other poems are composed in alternate hexameter and pentameter lines; which combination is called Elegiac verse, § 311, 3. The pentameter like the hexameter line belongs to the *dactylic* metre, because the dactyl is its principal foot, § 304, 2. According to the more usual division of this kind of verse, however, it is resolved into two *hemistichs*, § 304, 1—"the first consisting of two feet, either dactyls or spondees, followed by a long syllable; the last, of two dactyls, also followed by a long syllable," § 311, III.

The following are examples of Elegiac verse, divided into the feet of which the several lines are composed. The lines are taken from the beginning of the Epistle of Dejanira to Hercules, and are arranged in couplets, the first being a hexameter and the seeond a pentameter line. The place of the Cæsural pause is marked by double perpendicular lines.

1. Grātŭlŏr | Œchălĭ- | ām || tĭtŭ- | līs āc- | cēdĕrĕ | vēstrīs:
   Vīctō- | rēm vīc- | tǣ || sūccŭbŭ- | īssĕ quĕ- | rōr.

Grātŭlŏr,—*grāt* is long because derived from *grātus*, § 284. (For the *a* of *gratus*, see § 291, 28.)—*ŭ*, § 282, 4,—*lŏr*, § 299, 1.

Œchălĭām,—*Œ*, § 283, II,—*chă*, § 282, 4,—*lĭ*, § 283, I,—*ām*, naturally short, § 299, 2, but here long by position, § 283, IV.

tĭtŭlīs,—*tĭt*, § 282, 4,—*ŭ*, § 291, 11,—*līs*, § 301, Exc. 1.

āccēdĕrĕ,—*āc*, naturally short, § 299, 1, but long by position, § 283, IV,—*cēd*, § 291, 6,—*ĕ*, § 290, 1st Exc. in *E*.—*rĕ*, § 295.

vēstrīs,—*vēs*, long by derivation from *vōs*, § 284, (*vōs* being long by § 300.)—*trīs*, § 301, Exc. 1.

Vīctōrēm,—*vīc*, § 283, IV,—*tō*, § 287, 3,—*rēm*, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.

vīctǣ,—*vīc*, § 283, IV,—*tǣ*, § 283, II.

sūccŭbŭīssē,—*sūc*, naturally short, § 299, 1, but long by position, § 283, IV, *cŭb*, by derivation from *cŭbo*, § 284,—*ŭ*, § 283, I,—*īs*, § 283, IV,—*sē*, § 295.

quĕrōr,—*quĕ*, § 291, 21,—*rōr*, naturally short, but is long at the end of the verse, § 301, note.

3. Fāmă Pĕ- | lāsgĭă- | dās || sŭbĭ- | tō pēr- | vēnĭt ĭn | ūrbēs,
   Dēcŏlŏr, | ēt fāc- | tīs || īnfĭcĭ- | āndă tŭ- | īs:

Fāmă,—*fā*, § 291, 12,—*mă*, § 294, 1.

Pĕlāsgĭădās,—*Pĕ*, short by derivation from *Pĕlasgi*, § 284,—*lās*, § 283, IV,—*gĭ*, § 283, I,—*ă*, § 287, 3d Exc. in *A*.—*dās*, naturally short, § 300, Exc. 1, but long by position, § 283, IV.

sŭbĭtō,—sŭb, naturally short, § 299, 1, and so in composition, § 284,—*ĭ*, short as derived from *ĭtum*, the supine of *eo*, § 284; (for *ĭtum*, see § 284, (2.)—*tō*, commonly long, § 297, Exc. 2, 2d clause.

pĕrvĕnĭt,—pĕr, naturally short, § 299, 1, but here long, § 283, IV,—*vĕ*, § 284, Exc. 1,—*nĭt*, § 299, 1.

ĭn,—§ 299, 1.

ūrbēs,—ūr, § 283, IV,—*bēs*, § 300.

Dĕcŏlŏr,—dĕ, naturally long, § 295, Exc. 4, and § 283, IV,—*cŏ*, short by derivation from *cŏlor*, § 283, IV, (in *cŏlor*, *cŏ* is short by § 282, 4.—*lŏr*, § 299, 1.

ĕt, naturally short, § 299, 1, but here long, § 283, IV.

fŭctīs,—fūc, § 283, IV,—*tīs*, § 301, Exc. 1.

ĭnfĭcĭăndă,—ĭn, naturally short, § 299, 1, but here long, § 283, IV,—*fĭc*, short, as a derivative from *făcio*, § 284,—*ĭ*, § 283, I,—*ăn*, § 283, IV,—*dă*, § 294, 1.

tūūs,—tŭ, § 283, I,—*ūs*, § 301, Exc. 1.

5. Quēm nūn- | quām Jū- | nō, || sĕrĭ- | ésqu(*e*) īm- | mēnsă lă- | bōrūm
Frēgĕrĭt, | huīc Ĭŏ- | lēn || īmpŏsŭ | ĭssĕ jŭ- | gūm.

Quēm, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.

nūnquām,—nūn, § 283, IV,—*quām*, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.

Jūnō,—Jū, § 282, 4,—*nō*, § 297, and §282, 2

sĕrĭēsqu(ĕ,)—sĕ, short by derivation from *sĕro*, "to connect," § 284: (for *sĕro*, see § 291, 21.)—*rĭ*, § 283, I,—*ēs*, § 300,—*quĕ*, the final *ĕ* elided, § 305, 1.

ĭmmēnsă,—ĭm, (i. e. *in*, § 196, 6,) § 299, 1, and § 283, IV,—*mēn*, § 283, IV,—*să*, § 294, 1.

lăbōrūm,—lă, § 282, 4,—*bō*, § 287, 3,—*rūm*, § 299, 2, and § 301, note.

Frēgĕrĭt,—frēg, § 284, Exc. 1,—*ĕ*, § 290, 2d Exc. in *E*,—*rĭt*, § 299, 1.

huīc, § 299, 3.

Ĭŏlēn,—ĭ, § 283, I,—*ŏ*, § 293, 1,—*lēn*, § 299, Exc. 3.

ĭmpŏsŭīssĕ,—ĭm, see *immensa*, l. 5,—*pŏs*, § 284, Exc. 3,—*ŭ*, § 283, I,—*īs*, § 283, IV,—*sĕ*, § 295.

jūgūm,—jū, § 282, 4,—*gūm*, see *laborum*, l. 5.

6. Plūs tĭbĭ, | quām Jū- | nō, || nŏcŭ- | ĭt Vĕnŭs : | īllă prĕ- | mēndō
Sūstŭlĭt ; | hæc hŭmĭ- | lī || sūb pĕdĕ | cōllă tĕ- | nēt.

Plūs, § 301, Exc. 2.

tĭbĭ,—tĭb, § 286, note, and § 287, 3,—*ĭ*, § 296, Exc. 1.

quām, § 299, 2, and § 283, IV.

Jūnō,—see line 5th.

nŏcŭĭt,—nŏc, § 282, 4,—*ŭ*, § 283, I,—*ĭt*, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.

Vĕnŭs,—vĕ, § 291, 18,—*nŭs*, § 301.

īllă,—īl, § 283, IV,—*lă*, § 294, 1.

prĕmĕndō,—*prĕ*, § 282, 4,—*mĕn*, § 283, IV,—*dō*, § 297, Exc. 2.
Sŭstŭlĭt,—*sŭs*, (i. e. *sub*, § 196, 10,) naturally short, § 299, 1, but here long, § 283, IV,—*tŭ*, § 284, (1,)—*lĭt*, § 299, 1.
hæc, § 283, II.
hŭmĭlĭ,—*hŭ*, short by derivation from *hŭmus;* (for *hŭmus*, § 291, Exc.)—*mĭ*, § 291, 9, Exc.—*lĭ*, § 296.
sŭb, § 299, 1, and § 283, IV.
pĕdĕ,—*pĕ*, § 287, 3,—*dĕ*, § 295.
cŏllă,—*cŏl*, (i. e. *com*, § 196, 4,) § 299, 2, and 283, IV,—*lă*, § 294, 1.
tĕnĕt,—*tĕ*, § 292, 4, Exc.—*nĕt*, § 299, 1, and § 301, note.

ERRATA.

Page	184,	line	138,	for	*hominus*,	read	*homines*.
"	185,	"	169,	after	*habet*	insert	a period.
"	187,	"	322,	for	Deucalon,	read	Deucalion.
"	202,	"	279,	"	*cjus*,	"	*ejus*.
"	206,	"	188,	"	*Pelorus*,	"	*Peloro*.
"	206,	"	189,	"	*subjecta*,	"	*subjecta*.
"	214,	"	126,	"	Medie,	"	Medea.
"	240,	"	97,	"	Indigites,	"	Indigetes.
"	242,	"	8,	"	*Dict que*,	"	*Dictaque*.
"	245,	"	199,	"	Suctonius,	"	Suetonius.